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THREE CENTS

PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN ITALY ON THE NEED FOR A LEAGUE

Mr. Wilson, in Address to the Italian Deputies, Says Small Nations Must Be Shielded During Period of Development

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—President Wilson arrived at 10:25 this morning, accompanied by the Prince of Udine, who welcomed him at the frontier. The greetings exchanged between the President and the Prince were extremely cordial, and Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet by a group of young girls. At Turin where a halt of 20 minutes was made, the presidential train was met by the local authorities and a large crowd gathered, enthusiastically cheering him. An address of welcome was read by the Mayor, and the President waved his hand in acknowledgment of the popular ovation.

A similar scene was enacted at Genoa, while all the stations along the route were beflagged with American colors.

The President has promised to spend three hours at Genoa and six at Turin on the return journey, both visits being fixed for Sunday.

The President addressed Parliament today as follows:

"Your Majesty, Mr. President of the Chamber: You are bestowing upon me an unprecedented honor, which I accept because I believe that it is extended to me as the representative of the great people for whom I speak, and I am going to take this first opportunity to say how entirely the heart of the American people has been with the great people of Italy. We have seemed no doubt indifferent at times, looking from a great distance, but our hearts have never been far away.

"All sorts of ties have long bound the people of our America to the people of Italy, and when the people of the United States, knowing this people, have witnessed its sufferings, its sacrifices, its heroic action upon the battlefield and its heroic endurance at home, its steadfast endurance at home, touching us more nearly to the quick than its heroic action on the battlefield, we have been bound by a new tie of profound admiration.

"Then, back of it all, and through it all, running like the golden thread that weaves it together, was our knowledge that the people of Italy had gone into this war for the same exalted principles of right and justice that moved our own people. And so I welcome this opportunity of conveying to you the heartfelt greetings of the people of the United States.

"But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things awaiting us which are in some sense more difficult than those that we have undertaken, because, while it is easy to speak of right and justice, it is sometimes difficult to work them out in practice, and there will require a purity of motive and disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the councils of nations. It is for that reason that it seems to me that you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment.

"The distinguished fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces and the characteristics of those empires were that they held different people reluctantly together under the coercion of force, and the guidance of intrigue. The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans was that they were always accessible to secret influence, that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort and another and that, north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together, not by sympathy and friendship, but by the coercive force of a military power.

"Now the intrigue is checked and the hands are broken and what are we going to provide as a new cement to

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IMPORTANT ARREST MADE IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The arrest has taken place, in connection with the pending political trials, of an officer formerly employed in the Intelligence Department of the War Office. The charge against Captain Ladoux is of having caused the disappearance of certain documents relating to implicated persons.

ENGLISH URGED AS BASIS IN SCHOOLS

Governor of Michigan Declares Against Foreign Language Teaching in Any School of State—Americanization First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Michigan—German-language instruction in parochial schools in Michigan was condemned by Gov. Albert E. Sleeper in his inaugural message before the Michigan Legislature in these words:

"The very foundation of our government is built upon our educational system. Instead of encouraging the foreigner who comes to our State to retain his native language and the traditions of his mother country, we should exert every influence to impress upon him the highest ideals of American citizenship.

"We should encourage the establishment of schools in every individual center, where the immigrant may learn our language, and where he may be taught reverence for the flag and respect for constituted authority.

"His children should be educated in the English language. He should never be denied the right to worship God as he sees fit. But hereafter the children of those who come to our shores must be first of all Americans. No school child in Michigan should receive his educational training in any foreign language.

"All courses of instruction in every school in Michigan should be conducted in English until the child has completed the eighth grade. His talent for languages can be developed in the high school, but his early education should be English.

"I earnestly recommend the passage of a bill requiring all courses of instruction in every school in the State to be conducted exclusively in the English language up to and including the eighth grade."

AWARD HELD UNJUST IN LIQUOR LAWSUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has handed down a decision against the Boylston Bottling Company, which sought to recover on a contract of Patrick O'Neill, an expressman, for alleged failure to carry out a contract calling for the sale of beer and ale in the no-license town of Brookline, Massachusetts. Judge Wentworth, in the Municipal Court, awarded the company \$460 on the surety, but the Supreme Court, reversing this award, held it to be unjust, in that the expressman's relations with the company were not legal.

WOMEN LIQUOR SMUGGLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Women smugglers of liquor are giving the Michigan state troops more trouble than male offenders along the Ohio border, according to the authorities. Impersonation of officers of the Michigan Food and Drug Department also has come to light. The masqueraders have taken liquor from people who have smuggled it across the border. The ruse was discovered when victims applied to the State for the return of their baggage, which had been taken along with the liquor.

PUBLIC CAR-LINE OWNERSHIP URGED

This, and Not Advance of Rates, Recommended as a Solution of Present Difficulties—Steam Railway Control Is Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The street car problems of various cities over the country cannot be satisfactorily solved by increasing fares, in the opinion of George C. Sikes of Chicago, former secretary of the Illinois Railway Commission. There is no doubt, Mr. Sikes stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday, that labor and supplies have increased the cost of operating street railways, and the companies have had to advance their rates. But the local transportation companies in many instances have found that the increased rate did not bring increased revenue, as the people do not ride as much as they did under the lower rate.

The solution of the problem, as Mr. Sikes sees it, is public ownership. The situation is very uncertain under private ownership. This is illustrated, he stated, by the fact that when a railway corporation has a contract with the city, if it is highly profitable, the corporation wants to continue the contract, but if it is unprofitable, the company wants a new deal.

The operation of the steam railroads of the country offers an illustration of the difference in the attitude of the people toward public service corporations under government regulation and private regulation. Mr. Sikes pointed out. The railroads, under private management, had been demanding higher freight rates for some time, but the public was unwilling to submit to the demands. When the roads were placed under the direction of the government, William A. McAdoo, Director-General of the Railroads, immediately advanced the rates.

"The public is willing to have higher rates under public ownership, because if excessive profits are made the profits remain in the hands of the public to be used for public benefit, while excess profits for private companies mean higher dividends for the company. This makes it hard for private companies to secure higher fares. Under public ownership, a raise in fares would be a matter of social policy and not of private gain. Changes in rates need to be made quickly on account of changing conditions," he said.

"But it takes a good while under the regulation of private companies to determine what is a just rate. A 7-cent rate today might not be justified two months later," Mr. Sikes added. "Under public ownership, the change in rates could be much more quickly brought about."

The problem of getting proper street-car facilities in the outlying districts of the city, where the population is not dense, could be solved in a measure, Mr. Sikes said, by making the real estate in such sections justly bear some of the expense. This plan could be applied under public ownership and some instances have been known where real estate owners have paid bonuses to private companies for the extension of lines.

"This is a question of public policy," Mr. Sikes continued. "Does the city want to build up outside territory or not? If so, it should encourage the extension of lines. The tendency of retrenchment under private ownership and high fares will tend to keep the population in the congested parts of the city."

Where lines have been extended to outlying districts and people have built homes on account of the railway service, in the opinion of Mr. Sikes, the city should be very slow in permitting the railway companies to take up such lines, even if the service is not profitable.

Ownership Plan Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Admitting that there were excellent arguments in favor of the single-headed public service commission proposed by the Governor of New York, Travis H. Whitney, of the Public Service Commission, stated as his opinion, that it was more important to strengthen the public service law that the commission could enforce its orders. He cited as illustration that the single-headed dock department was not succeeding any better in obtaining from the Board of Estimate the necessary appropriations for its work than was the five-headed Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Whitney declared that it made very little difference whether there were one chief or several, nor how much work was to be done, as long as it is possible for the Mayor and Comptroller to withhold appropriations at will. Mr. Whitney said that he approved legislation providing for municipal ownership of public utilities, but he felt that their supervision should be intrusted to a commission.

Fare Advance Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colorado—Crowds of home-going workmen, objecting to seven-cent street railway fares, captured street cars of the Denver Tramway Company on Thursday evening and ran them for themselves. The "nickel or nothing" slogan imbued among, mostly boys, tied up the cars during the evening, causing the company, temporarily to withdraw the

current and suspend general operations. The amount of actual violence was small. Lines were again running on Friday with only one incident of interference.

Higher Car Fare Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Unalterable opposition to any increase of subway, elevated or surface line fares in this city so long as they remain under private management or control, was expressed by the Board of Estimate on Friday. The board also opposes three-cent transfers. This was the city's reply to the statement of Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that higher fares and three-cent transfers were necessary if the companies were to be operated on a sound business basis.

MR. CLYNES TELLS WHY HE RESIGNED

Former British Food Controller Remains With Labor Party, Urging Workers to Secure Reform Through Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. J. R. Clynes delivered a notable political speech yesterday at a farewell dinner given in his honor by the staff of the Ministry of Food. Major Walter Astor, who presided, expressed deep regret at the departure from the Food Ministry of a man who was undoubtedly one of the successes of the war. Much of the Ministry's success was due to Mr. Clynes' initiative, and in the great part he had played as founder and first chairman of the Inter-Allied Food Council, he had done a work for the world which might perhaps last longer and prove more important than what he had achieved for this country in particular.

For the council might prove the basis of what many of them hoped to see achieved—the League of Nations.

Lord Bledisloe having also paid tribute to his work, Mr. Clynes, on rising to reply, acknowledged the help he had received from the whole staff of the Food Ministry, and was able to announce that the Food Council had that day decided upon the discontinuance of any further printing of ration books.

The Inter-Allied Food Council, Mr. Clynes continued, constituted a wonderful example of what nations could do by cooperation for a common purpose. It enabled allied representatives to keep constantly in touch with one another, and the various food representatives concerned to do for themselves in common what would have been impossible of accomplishment by separate action.

As to the future, he did not want to commit any successor to a policy, but he thought that all this experience should not be thrown away. The Allies, who had won the war, Mr. Clynes proceeded, had now to win peace by banishing war forever. In this country they were faced with a great increase in the political strength of organized labor, and incidentally with a great increase in the strength of organized labor itself. Those millions of men and women who had come into the trade unions were bent upon a serious purpose. "So far as I have any authority or influence with regard to the working people of this country," Mr. Clynes declared, "I want to restate in the strongest terms the declarations now being made to invite the organized working classes of the country to use the industrial weapon, the weapon of the strike, to attain their political ends."

"I would not of those who did not think it was necessary for the election to take place before the peace terms were concluded and signed; but I had my say, and I had to face the election, as a thing that was. Labor had to make the best of it, and labor had the least cause of any party to complain of any political party in the country because its representative and official spokesman, frequently demanded an election and said it was easy for men at the front to give faint votes, and that the nearer those men were to the trenches, the more likely they were to vote for labor. The masses of wage-earners form the greater part of the electorate, and there is no economic alteration which organized workers desire, which they cannot obtain from the floor of the House of Commons, if they send their representatives there in large enough numbers. Labor should stand for law and order, because the time may come when labor may have to make the law, when labor will expect and call upon other sections of the community to respect the law."

"If labor expects that example to be followed, it must set it now. I protest against the open invitation to wage-earners to use the strike and seek to menace either the public or Parliament; that men should come out into the streets because their men have not been returned at the polls. Therefore I regret the decision of the Labor Party, as I should have been happy to continue to work with my colleagues until the job was completed, but I felt that if I had stuck to this post, the conclusion would have been that I had some unworthy motive."

"The war debt," Mr. Clynes said in conclusion, "could only be liquidated by increased production, and the blending of common sense on the part of employers and employed."

MORE COOPERATION OF NAVIES URGED

Divisional Commander of the United States Fleet in European Waters Pays Tribute to the Americans and the British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In his testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, divisional commander of the United States fleet in European waters, strongly supported on Friday a plan for closer cooperation hereafter between the British and the United States navies. Paying a strong tribute to the achievements of the British Navy as the greatest bulwark of civilization against military domination, Rear Admiral Rodman declared that but for the British Navy the war would have ended in six months, with victory floating over the banners of the German Empire.

"As well as I believe my name is Hugh Rodman," he said, "I believe that the war would have been ended in six months, with Germany the victor, if it had not been for the British fleet." Rear Admiral Rodman has just returned from Europe fully convinced of the preponderating part played by British naval power in the world conflict.

He told the Naval Affairs Committee of the visit paid by King George to the United States fleet and of the latter's enthusiasm for closer cooperation between the British and United States navies. The plan favored is for exchange visits between the two fleets every year as a means of keeping up and solidifying the bonds of friendship based on mutual appreciation established in the war. "This would cement our friendly relations better than any treaty the United States and Great Britain could sign," King George was quoted as having said regarding the plan, which was fully endorsed by Admiral Rodman.

Simultaneous with this tribute from Rear Admiral Rodman, Senator Thomas, in a prepared speech on the floor of the Senate, discussed the relation of British naval power with the freedom of the sea.

"The naval power of Great Britain has never disturbed the peace of the world," declared the Senator from Colorado. "Her supremacy of the sea," he continued, "has been attended by the most liberal commercial policies; all nations have had the same access to foreign ports everywhere, the same freedom of trade, the same markets which her own people enjoyed. Indeed, when we consider German purpose and ambition as disclosed by the events of the war, it may truly be said that the British Navy has for years guaranteed the freedom of the seas for all nations. For us it has been a bulwark for the Monroe Doctrine, as it was a warning for Admiral Diederich at Manila. Without it Germany would have devastated the seven seas after August, 1914, if indeed she had not destroyed the commerce of the world. Potentially, British sea power may menace the common enjoyment of ocean traffic; actually, England is too wise and too conscious of the inevitable reaction of the nations to convert her navy into an instrument of injustice in time of peace."

Regarding the disposition of the German fleet surrendered to the Allies, Rear Admiral Rodman declared that, in his opinion, with the exception of a few recently-constructed ships, the fleet should be sunk in 200 fathoms of water in the North Sea. This policy is apparently based, not on the belief of any dissension over the matter of their distribution, but on their lack of value for naval uses under modern conditions.

Despite apparent inconsistencies in recent statements and speeches made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, there is every evidence that a strong feeling permeates Congress and the naval establishment for an agreement and cooperation between the United States and Great Britain on future naval policy.

DES MOINES LEAGUE TO FIGHT VACCINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa—Several hundred citizens of Des Moines met at a mass meeting in this city on Thursday night and organized themselves into the Public Schools Protective League. The purpose of the organization is to combat compulsory vaccination and to protect the school system against exploitation by the medical fraternity and ecclesiasticism. A board of nine directors was elected who are to select officers and carry out the purposes of the organization. A membership fee of \$1 was decided upon and a membership campaign launched.

The board of directors was instructed to enroll the Des Moines School Board against further compulsory vaccination. The league will seek to bring about medical freedom for school children.

LABOR PLEDGES AID TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—All possible assistance toward the organization of women in industry was pledged by the Illinois State Federation of Labor in its recent annual convention.

TRANS- EUROPEAN RAILWAY TO OPEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Le Temps announces that a railway line connecting Western with Southeastern Europe will soon be inaugurated, and points to the political importance of the fact that at no point will the line run through Germanic countries. The line will connect London and Paris with Athens via Milan, Venice, Trieste, Agram, Nish, Uskub, and Larissa.

CHINA ADVISED TO BAR THE BREWERS

Invasion Would Ruin Country, Says Federal Attaché in Chicago—Chinese Y. M. C. A. Also Opposed to Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chinese, through their minister at Washington, should petition the United States Government to take steps to prevent brewers in the United States from establishing their business in China, if this move is made by the liquor interests, said Edward B. Kan, interpreter at the United States Immigration Office in Chicago, in discussing this matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Liquor would ruin China, he declared. Mr. Kan advises that the Chinese organize against the liquor interests if they are driven out of the United States by national prohibition. Cooperation with the Anti-Saloon League or some American organization engaged in fighting the liquor traffic would be a good move for the Chinese, in the opinion of Mr. Kan.

The fight against the opium traffic is too fresh in the minds of the Chinese, said Mr. Kan, for them to let the liquor interests fasten their claws upon China without protest. The big commercial interests in China fought the opium traffic, and he believes that these interests will stand against any attempt of the liquor interests to establish their business in his country. China has its hands full with its own internal affairs at the present time, without being compelled to battle with liquor, he said. Under present conditions in China, liquor would do more harm than anything else.

Mr. Kan stated that he did not think the big merchants of China want liquor money. They are also shrewd enough, he pointed out, to see that the patronage of foreign brewery interests by the people of China would mean a big financial drainage on China, through the breweries, to outside sources.

It was called to the attention of Mr. Kan that many of his countrymen in the United States are engaged in the restaurant business and serve intoxicating liquors. He replied that the Chinese were catering to the white people, because of the Western habit of drinking. The Chinese are not, he stated, as a rule, users of intoxicants. Liquor interests are even now carrying on a propaganda in China, according to Mr. Kan, in an effort to fasten the Western drinking habit upon the Chinese. He believes that steps should be taken in Chicago to exclude the advertisements of the liquor people from the Chinese newspapers.

Any attempt of the liquor interests of the United States to use their capital to build up a brewery business in China will meet with determined opposition from the Chinese Y. M. C. A., a very influential organization in that country at the present time, according to the Rev. Y. S. Tom, who is to receive appointment as the general secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Institute of Chicago, which is affiliated with the Y. M. C. A.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A., for a number of years, has foreseen that China, which eradicated the opium scourge only after a long, hard fight, might become the victim of the liquor traffic, said the speaker, and the lecture bureau of the Y. M. C. A. has been making a campaign against intemperance.

The Chinese are not a liquor-using nation, as compared with the white races, according to the information given, but the greatest danger at the present time, it is said, lies in the tendency that is growing in China to imitate the habits of the western nations. It has been the custom of the American agencies of various kinds to study the Chinese nature and to make their products suitable to the Chinese taste, he stated. Undoubtedly the United States brewery interests would make their appeal in the same manner, and it is not hard to get the Chinese to take up anything that is American.

The Chinese make their own wines, which contain but from 1 to 2 per cent of alcohol and are used very moderately, he said, but at the present time the use of Japanese imported beers and liquors from European countries is growing among a certain class of Chinese. The American interests have not been so active in the past as some of the European manufacturers of drink, he said. Japanese liquor dealers and European manufacturers, he stated, are carrying liquor advertisements in the Chinese papers. At the present time, in his opinion, a determined fight should be made to prevent the liquor traffic from becoming entrenched in China, as it will thereby be much more difficult to overcome it.

WHAT FRANCE WILL DEMAND AT COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

Main Claims Will Be Indemnity, Surrender of the Sarre Valley, a Neutral Zone and the Surrender of Syria to France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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PARIS, France (Friday)—The French claim at the forthcoming Peace Conference may be summed up quite briefly. But because the summing up is brief, it does not follow that it is not comprehensive. It may be arranged under four heads. First, an indemnity; second, surrender of the Sarre Valley; third, a neutral zone between Alsace-Lorraine and the western bank of the Rhine; fourth, surrender of Syria.

These demands would give France four great advantages. Large financial relief, a rich mineral district, a more secure frontier, and an important possession in Asia Minor, including the valuable port of Beirut. It cannot, therefore, be said that the French claim is not comprehensive. Its equity is another thing altogether.

The levying of an indemnity, qua indemnity, is not opposed by other powers of the Entente, but it is distinctly contrary to the ideals of President Wilson, and is one of the points on which M. Clemenceau will have to convince President Wilson, or which will have to be agreed to without President Wilson's consent. The allied argument is extremely simple; whether it is economically sound or not is of course a matter of opinion. Germany, they maintain, will start her new regime with a smaller financial burden than they have themselves. More than this, Germany has willfully destroyed their manufacturing plants, their railways, and their shipping, with the result that if she is not heavily mulcted financially, she will escape from the war, after all her enormities, in a sounder financial condition than they themselves.

Such a contention must necessarily partly rest on the amount, as well as the method of levying such indemnity, and until these are disclosed, there is little further to be said. At the same time, it has to be pointed out that Germany cannot possibly pay in gold, and that if her prisoners are to be retained to rebuild the devastated districts and her supply of raw material to be curtailed, it will be sufficiently difficult for her to pay in any sense.

The question of the Sarre Valley is at least a simple one. The Sarre Valley is German-inhabited territory, whose value to the French is contained entirely in its mineral deposits. The loss of these deposits would be an act of at least poetic justice on Germany for her insensate destruction of the manufacturing belt of Northern France, but it happens to be complicated by the factor of the German population.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked one of the best known of political experts for the conference whether the handing over of this German population would not constitute in itself a new Alsace-Lorraine question, and so an excuse for a new war of revenge. The expert smiled a little grimly and held up his hands. "To that I can only reply," he said, "that it is a very little one. As for the population, it might easily be removed, it is so small. If France is willing to accept the territory which, though small, is extremely valuable, as an indemnity, it would seem a perfectly fair thing to include it in Alsace-Lorraine."

Closely akin to this is the question of the German territory between the western bank of the Rhine and the new, or reconstituted, frontier of France. This territory France does not demand, but she does demand security against German invasion from this quarter. This may easily be met by refusing Germany permission to maintain military forces, or to erect fortifications west of the Rhine. This would necessarily constitute interference with the sovereign rights of the German people. Nations who will risk it, and tear up scraps of paper, must take the consequences of their enormities.

There remains the question of Syria, and this opens a very much larger question. It is true that Syria has always represented the French portion of the sick man's legacy. At the same time, a whole train of similar claims is raised by the French demand, and are pari-passu with the French demand. There is the Italian demand for Anatolia, the Greek demand for the northern littoral of Asia Minor, and the British demand, though this is fundamentally different, for Mesopotamia. If, therefore, the French demand for Syria should be agreed to, the whole question of annexation, and all that it means, will be raised with it.

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MANY PRISONERS YET FOR REPATRIATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The undersecretary of the department for prisoners of war states that there are still 130,000 prisoners in Germany. Their repatriation is imminent. They are regularly and abundantly supplied with food.

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PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN ITALY ON THE NEED FOR A LEAGUE

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hold the people together? They have not been accustomed to be independent; they must now be independent.

"I am sure that you recognize the principle as I do; that it is not our privilege to say what sort of government they should set up. But we are friends of these people, and it is our duty, as their friends, to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them, something supplied which will hold them together. There is only one thing that holds nations together, if you exclude force, and that is friendship and good will. The only thing that binds men together is friendship, and by the same token the only thing that binds nations together is friendship.

"Therefore, our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world, to see that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united, and are given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond. In other words, our task is no less colossal than this: To set up a new international psychology; to have a new real atmosphere.

"I am happy to say that, in my dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation, and those who lead France and England, I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to establish friendship, that desire to make peace rest upon right, and with this common purpose, no obstacles need be formidable.

"The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them, but to challenge them, so that it ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way.

"We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting for the best of all reasons, that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men. Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations, the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations. What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievement."

Arrival in Rome

Popular Ovation Accorded President During Progress Through Streets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday) — In the capital itself the fact of the President's visit has assumed the proportions of a great national event. In the capital itself the fact of the President's visit has assumed the proportions of a great national event. The papers appeared today with enthusiastic articles on the subject, while thousands of associations from every corner of Italy have dispatched addresses of welcome to the frontier, and the Mayor of Naples has arrived to invite President Wilson to visit Naples and Pompeii.

The city is elaborately decorated, the notable feature of the scheme being the masts bearing gilded shields, upon which appear the names of the principal Italian cities, and in this connection it is noticeable that, prominent among these, and in positions which cannot fail to catch the eye, are such names as Trento, Trieste, Fiume, Gorizia, Spalato, Zara, and Pola.

The American journalists who preceded the presidential party have been warmly received by their Italian confreres, and today, long before the hour fixed for the arrival of the President himself, vast crowds gathered at the station and in the streets, to such an extent that the tramway traffic soon had to be suspended.

The stream of citizens toward the station began indeed at daybreak, despite the rain, which persisted right up to the time of the President's arrival, when the sky cleared and the sun shone out brilliantly.

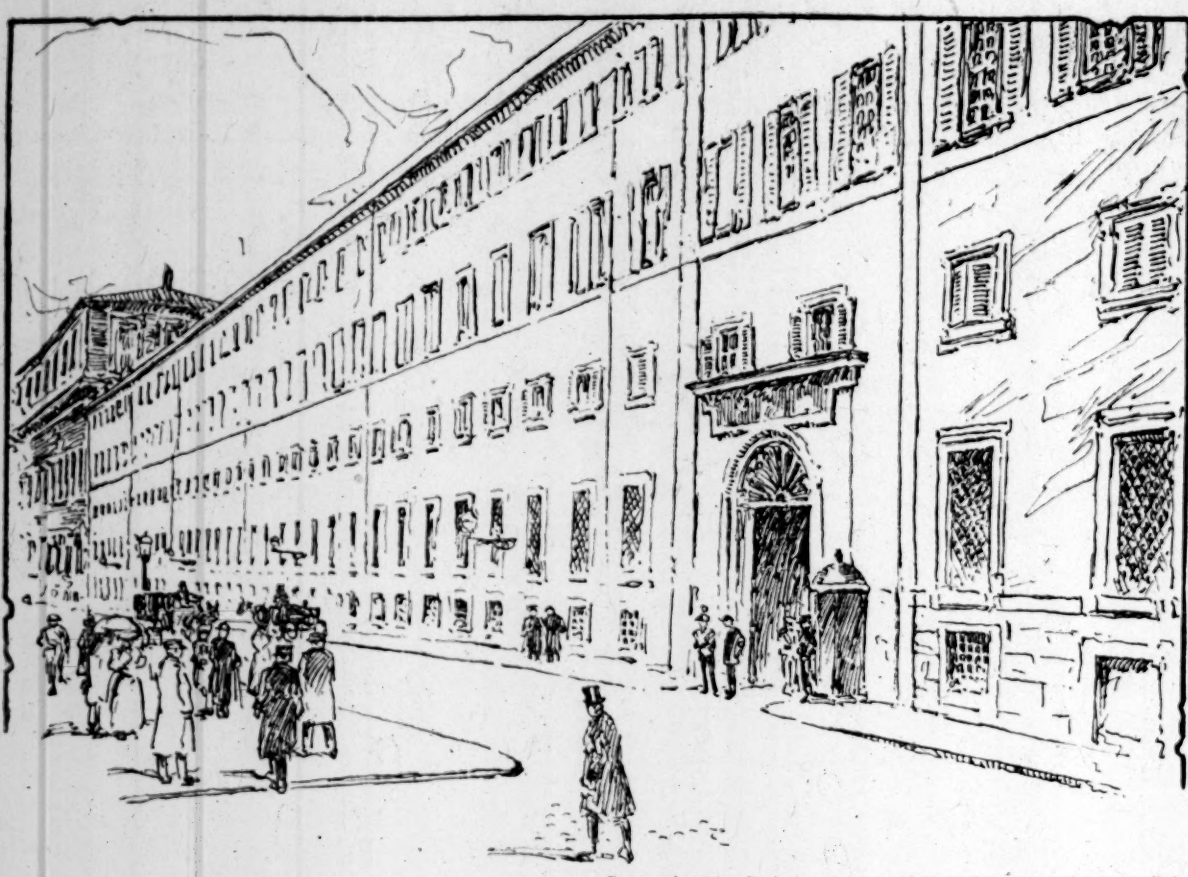
The King and the entire Cabinet had gathered on the platform to receive their guests, and the drive to the Quirinal was one long triumphal procession, by the end of which the President and Mrs. Wilson were covered with flowers, thrown into their carriage.

"On the arrival at the Quirinal, the President and his party were welcomed by all members of the Italian royal family, the Crown Prince and Princess chatting eagerly with Miss Wilson.

The luncheon was quite informal and King Victor Emmanuel remained for some time closely engaged in conversation with the President.

Tonight the state banquet will be one of the outstanding features of the program arranged for the visit, while, this afternoon, President Wilson is visiting the memorial to Victor Emmanuel II.

SMALL COINS MINTED LAST YEAR
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Small change required to pay war taxes on many retail articles caused the government mints to produce 397,614,000 one-cent pieces in 1918, a record output, according to a report by the Director of the Mint. The number of nickels minted was 45,334,000; dimes, 68,654,000; quarters, 32,692,000; and half dollars, 29,769,000.



The Quirinal

Royal Palace at Rome where President Wilson was cordially received by the royal family on his arrival in the capital.

SETTLEMENT WITH MEXICO DEMANDED

Resolution in United States Senate Is Urged to Bring About Accounting for Property Losses Caused by Hostile Actions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Repeatedly within the last few days, members of the Senate have insisted on a settlement of the grievances of United States citizens against

States and the Allies in the war, this in itself constitutes no reason why the question of liquidation of losses should be pressed at an inopportune moment. As long as the Peace Conference is in Europe, it will probably be deemed better to avoid any proceedings which might lead to complications.

There is another factor which tends to obscure and complicate the situation as it really is. Pressure is undoubtedly being brought to bear on members of Congress by large interests which, now that the war is over, desire to resume operation, and in some exploitation in Mexico. The danger in it which is seen here is the possibility that legitimate grievances of United States citizens and of this government should be linked up with selfish interests.

PRESENT PEACE URGED AS ISSUE

Senator Lodge Says League Plan Should Be Deferred — Vis- count Grey Is Indorsed by Senator Thomas of Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Declaring to the Senate on Friday that the days are going by with nothing done to make peace with Germany, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, asserted that the situation was dangerous, and that every day made it more difficult to effect such a peace as should be made with Germany.

Again emphasizing his view that peace with Germany should be accomplished before peace conferences attempt to solve the problem of a League of Nations, the issue of freedom of the seas, and other international questions, Senator Lodge answered the charge made by Senator Lewis of Illinois that he and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in their opposition to the League of Nations program, were seeking to make political capital. He said:

"I feel that our first duty is to act in the living present, to bring peace to the world in the year 1919, before we undertake to make a peaceful world in the year 2000. It makes very little difference who is President, or what party wins in this country, compared with the fact that we have to deal today with a question that affects millions of human beings, and in which the peace of the world is at stake."

The outstanding feature of recent discussions of the League of Nations is the growing support of the solidification of the league between the United States and the Allies which, it is claimed, may well be made the basis of a world league because these associated powers working in harmony can safeguard the world against war and injustice. It is claimed that the existing union between the United States and the Allies can be made the foundation for a world league which is not a balance of power.

This viewpoint is clearly that of Senators Lodge and Knox, and though differing in some respects from these it was the view substantially urged in a carefully prepared speech by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado on Friday. In the nature of things, said Senator Thomas, a league must be a development.

Senator Thomas took an excerpt from a speech by Viscount Grey as his theme, and urged the sanity of the British statesman's view. Quoting Viscount Grey, he said:

"It is not necessary for the Peace Conference to create a League of Nations. The conference will itself be

ACTION ON WAR CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — By unanimous vote, the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Friday rejected the Secretary of War's recommendation to validate informal war contracts and authorize their adjustment by the War Department, and ordered favorably reported Senator Hitchcock's bill legalizing such contracts, but placing adjustment in the hands of a non-interested commission.

NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau. — About 200 women students are expected to be enrolled in courses at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at the opening of the next college year, and in anticipation of this, Kenyon L. Butterfield, the president, has requested the Legislature to grant an appropriation of \$200,000, of which \$150,000 will be used for a new women's building.

WHITE HOUSE OPEN TO VISITORS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — After being closed to the public for nearly two years because of the war, the White House was reopened to visitors on Friday.

AMUSEMENTS

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SOLOIST
JASCHA HEIFETZ
THE PHENOMENAL VIOLINIST
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a vital beginning of such a league. All that is absolutely necessary is that it should keep itself alive by adjoining and leaving a permanent organization instead of dissolving itself and destroying its machinery. That is not all that is desirable, but all that is essential. A beginning that has in it vitality and power of growth is better than a more complete and more attractive creation that has no life. One is a living thing, while the other is a piece of furniture."

Warning against the difficulty of applying the highest idealism to practical conditions, Senator Thomas said: "I am much more impressed with Viscount Grey's suggestion. Let the victorious league now in force be continued. It is simply competent to keep the peace of the world and adjust all differences between its members. It is welded by a common sacrifice and consecrated to greater service by the achievement of a triumph to which they all contributed. Such an alliance commands respect by the strength it enjoys and inspires confidence by the cause it espoused and vindicated. It may admit other nations to its association as time and experience shall determine. The same sure guides will unfold the needs and suggest the methods for its policies and their enforcement, discover obstacles and difficulties with the way to overcome or avoid them."

"Indeed, Mr. President, I devoutly believe that an entente between the two great English-speaking nations, whose unhappy differences have, I trust, forever disappeared in the presence of a common danger, and whose friendship has been forged in the fires and sanctified upon the altars of a victory attained by a common sacrifice of blood and treasure, would be the harbinger of an era of peace for all the nations."

"Their hegemony in world affairs leads away from strife, promotes the administration of justice, respects the rights, the religion, and the aspirations of other and smaller peoples, encourages education, the development of art, science and all the peaceful pursuits of man. The magnitude of their vast responsibilities and the majesty of their strength would guarantee their continued association and the influence of their example would be compelling with every people."

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES EDITORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday) — President Wilson received representatives of the Italian press this afternoon. The managing editors of 30 of the leading papers of Italy were present. Signor Torre, president of the Italian Press Association, made an address of greeting, after which the President said: "Let me thank you, gentlemen, very warmly, for this stirring address, because it goes straight to my heart as well as to my understanding. If I had known that this important delegation was coming to see me, I would have tried to say something worthy of the occasion. As it is, I can only say that my purpose is certainly, I believe, the purpose of the associates at Paris and is a common purpose. "I am not foolish enough to suppose that our decisions will be easy to arrive at, but the principles upon which they are to be arrived at ought to be indisputable. And I have the conviction that if we do not rise to the expectations of the world and satisfy the souls of great people like the people of Italy, we shall have the most unevident distinction in history."

UNITED ACTION BY SOUTHERN GERMANS

States Decide on Common Policy for Reestablishing Empire on Federal Basis and Opposing Forces of Disintegration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Admiralty issues per wireless press the following German Government wireless news: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has taken over his duties at the Foreign Office. Herr Wurm, head of the Food Department, has declared his solidarity with the three Independent Socialists who left the government and resigned, but will conduct the department's business until his successor is appointed.

The War Minister has ordered the demobilization of the 1896 to 1887 class by Jan 31 at the latest in so far as the guarding of prisoners, protection of the frontier, home defense, hospital and labor service, and the execution and development of demobilization shall have been assured.

At Stuttgart, members of the governments of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse, decided on Dec. 27 and 28 that in future they would work in common for the setting up of a German Empire afresh on the basis of federal states, for the creation of an Imperial Government capable of acting, for a National Assembly and the most speedy bringing about of peace for the German Empire.

The governments of these three German states took their stand on the basis of the revolution, and are determined to continue firmly on the way of the political and social aims of the great change which has taken place, and to defend themselves with all their strength against every form of disintegration. They regard the maintenance of German unity, free from every disturbance, as an essential task. They also hold firm to an empire in the form of federal states. Regarding legislation and administration, they demand the right of approval of the Imperial Government and the exercising of this right through a federal state organization.

The South German governments also agreed to strive in common for the controlling of action abroad. Simultaneously they pointed out, with respect to the endangering of the economic life through the events in the Russian region that it was the imperative duty of the Imperial Government, and of the Prussian Government, to do everything possible for the immediate reestablishment of an ordered state of things.

The Imperial Government, in common with the Imperial Treasury Office, publishes plans for new taxation which provide for extraordinary war imposts for the financial year 1919.

Meanwhile, a Berlin message via Amsterdam, states that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will take charge of the Colonial, as well as of the Foreign Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A volunteer army for peace and a draft army for war were indicated by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on Friday, as the probable policy of the War Department if the Peace Conference results satisfactorily. He gave this as his "feeling" in replying to a question as to his attitude on universal military training, but denied that the War Department had any "policy" with regard to universal training. The

Secretary appeared before the House Military Committee.

Asked whether it would be necessary to keep a large force in Europe for at least two years the Secretary said: "We hope that is not true; we are not planning for it." He said 700,000 men had been discharged from the army since the armistice was signed and that 1,000,000 men would be discharged within the next five weeks.

Mr. Baker gave notice that a bill authorizing a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment, would be submitted shortly to Congress, with estimates for appropriations. This army, he said, was in the nature of a temporary military establishment, which would tide over the period until peace is reestablished.

The Secretary's statement was made during a conference he sought with the committee in order to lay before it the question of disposition to be made of the artillery training camps at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Columbus, Georgia, and West Point, Kentucky. He said it was necessary that a decision be reached as to whether these sites were to be purchased for permanent camps, and he was unwilling to proceed without the advice of Congress. In regard to keeping the 16 national army cantonments and some of the national guard camp sites, he said it was his personal judgment that the cantonment sites should all be purchased to be held for divisional training centers for whatever army the nation might decide to maintain. Mr. Baker said it was proposed to continue permanently the army rate of pay fixed for the war period, practically \$1 a day for privates.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 16.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 32.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 20.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.

LABOR COMMENDS PROHIBITION

Senator Poindexter of Washington recently presented to the Senate a letter addressed to him and a series of resolutions of Millmen's Union No. 333, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Seattle, Wash., pointing out the benefits which have accrued to union labor and to the people of that State from prohibition.

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—We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

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All Pure Linen Napkins, good useful size, ½ dozen, 2.15	
All Linen Damask, 70 inches wide, 2.75 quality, yard, 1.95	
Napkins to match above item, 8.75 quality, 22x22-inch, 6.95	
All Linen Crash, all plain white, yard, 25c	
Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, 28c	
Fancy Linens, soiled from counter handling, 25% to 50% off	
Pillow Cases, in two sizes, 12x16 and 15x16, 29c	
Sheeting, unbleached, 81 inches, yard, 54c	
Blankets, full size, pure white, pair, 6.85	
Damask Spreads, full size, hemmed and scalloped, 4.30	
Puffs, of silk muslin and silkolene covering, 4.95	

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AMUSEMENTS

Leland Powers School ANNOUNCES A COURSE OF DRAMATIC READINGS

TO BE GIVEN IN THE
School Theatre during January and February, at 8:15 o'clock

Jan. 10th. GRACE SAGE GRIFFITH. Romance. Sheldon	
Jan. 17th. ELIZABETH POOLER RICE. A Doll's House. Ibsen	
Jan. 24th. CAROL HOYT POWERS. Bible Readings. Group of Songs	
Jan. 31st. PHIDELAR RICE. The Younger Generation. Houghton	
Feb. 7th. RACHEL NOAH FRANCE. Reminiscences of the Stage	
Feb. 14th. EDINE COWLING. Man and Superman. Shaw	
Feb. 21st. LELAND POWERS. David Copperfield. Dickens	

Course Tickets, \$2.50 (Including War Tax) Single Tickets, 50c.
May be obtained by making application to Leland Powers School, Fenway, cor. Tellow St.

SHARP DEBATE IN SPANISH CHAMBER

Señor Romeo Says One of Chief Defects of Spanish Politics, Contempt for Youth and Young Ideas, Still Persists

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 2.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—With a penetration and persistence that much impressed the Chamber, although the center and the right murmured their dissent, and some, like the Count de Romanones, referred to the "indiscipline" of the speaker, Señor Romeo at his second assault upon the policy and methods of the Maura Government, particularly in regard to foreign affairs, and the serious extent to which Spain had been prejudiced as the result, applied himself particularly to the secrecy in which the ministry wrapped every detail of their actions, urging that this was quite out of harmony with the tendencies of Europe and the world at the present moment and sadly injurious to the country.

He said that such an interposition as he made would have been useless and unnecessary if they lived in times of publicity and the freedom of the press; but since March 21, when the National Ministry was formed, they had known nothing of what was happening in Spanish Government, and, as the Espionage Law forbade them to discuss these things outside of Parliament, the interposition had to be made. The first thing the people wished to know about was what really caused the crisis of March 21, for there were many versions of what happened, those of the Romanones, the Maurists, the Ciervists, and so forth. In such circumstances only an approximate judgment of what had occurred could be formed; but what they knew was that the crisis had not been solved, as alleged by the Count de Romanones, if there had been any such conjunction there would not have been left outside the Cabinet important sections of the Left and the section that was commanded by Señor La Cierva who only twenty-four hours before the formation of the new government was being described as dictator and who, from the arbitrary position that he had occupied, had passed into the ostracism in which he was spending his time today as the result of some action of which they were still permitted to know nothing.

Another proof that this was not a proper Cabinet of concentration or a fully representative national ministry was the disproportion in which various elements were represented. Then the Ministry, on its formation, came to an understanding, circumstances being what they were, that they would not undertake any important action unless there was unanimity among them. There had to be an appeal to this understanding on various occasions and sometimes ministers had had to abandon plans they had formed because of it. But what had happened in the case of Señor Alba, Minister of Public Instruction, who had withdrawn from the government? Other ministers had presented their resignations, but it had been arranged subsequently that they should continue in their offices. It was not credible that a small matter of figures should have made the continuance of Señor Alba in the Cabinet impossible. A man of the talent of the former Minister of Instruction should not have broken the unity of the government, a unity that was of the highest importance to the Crown, and still less should he have done so at a time when the monarch was absent and unable to play his part. A proper investigation of what happened in the case of this crisis would give the key to what had happened since March 21.

From this Señor Romeo went on to remark upon the various rumors of political plots and combinations that were in circulation—the Romanones with Señor Maura, Señor Alba with Señor La Cierva, and so on—and the various disagreements that had occurred in the Cabinet, which differences had reached the point of explosion at the time when it became necessary for ministers to declare their attitudes. He said that the time for sincerity had come, and hoped that Señors Alba and Cambo would throw some light upon what had been taking place, as they had promised to do. The only men who could lead the people now were those who clearly defined their positions, and particularly he invited the Count de Romanones, if he intended to continue as a leader, to speak clearly of his position. It seemed that the old evil of Spanish politics, the contempt for youth and young ideas, persisted, and it was exposed now more than ever when the rest of the world was turning toward them. Everywhere a call was being made to youth and its energies to lead the destinies of countries. In France it was true, an old man was leader, but he was not a discredited old man; he was Clemenceau. Where was the Clemenceau of Spain?

Señor Alba then rose in a hushed and expectant Chamber to make his promised explanation. He spoke of the terms on which the National Ministry was formed, and said that while it was understood that there was agreement among them on four main points, there was no unconditional promise to agree upon everything, such as upon the complex points of the budget, when such an agreement would have amounted to humiliation. He spoke of the difficulties he had met in the Cabinet and the sacrifices he had had to make, and especially of his anxiety when the parties of the Left abandoned the Chamber and he remained behind. When he undertook the office of Minister of Public Instruction he thought that he could

solve some of the main problems of education, which had always occupied his attention. There were half a million children who had no schools to go to. The Parliamentary Assembly that had gathered together had decided that the schools of Spain ought to be doubled—not such a big matter as it might seem—and that the minimum salary of the masters ought to be 1500 pesetas. He had not imagined that the civil servants law would be applied to this case, and the Finance Minister had given him to understand that there would be no obstacles to his scheme. In that belief he went to the Cabinet meeting from which, as it happened, he left as a minister who had resigned.

At that meeting he found hostility against him very marked, particularly on the part of Señor Cambo, who said that an increase of 50 per cent in the emoluments of the teachers would constitute an infringement of the civil servants law. He would say nothing about the hostility which Señor Maura exhibited toward him. He saw plainly that it was desired to get him out of the government, and that determined his attitude, which he communicated to no one except his colleagues. However, on the following morning in newspapers with which he had no connection, he read the news of his resignation. He had only written to Señor Maura sending him his resignation and authorizing him to make it public when it seemed desirable to him to do so. On the other hand, it was a matter of general gossip that the Count de Romanones wished to take over the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The Count de Romanones interjected that this was untrue, and that the office which he had assumed was a great burden to him, but Señor Alba retorted that the Count took advantage of every opportunity to condemn a crisis in which the Minister who had resigned was the least blameworthy of them all. Then there was the glaring fact that the concession of the increase of teachers' salaries for which he had struggled was made only a day after he had left the Cabinet. There was proof in this that the chief object was to eliminate him.

Then the former Minister of Public Instruction said that he would speak no more concerning that crisis in the Cabinet except to say that the ministers did not even examine the scale of salaries that he presented. He believed that the Cabinet had made a mistake in including the budget in the governmental program, but that did not in any way explain the hostility that Señor Cambo had shown toward him. Señor Cambo had told him when they were colleagues in the government that he had opposed his, Alba's, scheme for taxation on excess profits, not because he was not in agreement with it, but for purely political reasons. This statement caused a sensation in the Chamber and Señor Cambo jumped to his feet to deny it, but Señor Alba insisted and stated that Cambo said this at the Cabinet meeting of Aug. 9, and that he had been reminded of it by the Count de Romanones.

He went on to speak of other differences that he had had with Señor Cambo. The latter brought to the Cabinet a scheme for a junta of tariffs and valuations which would have strangled the interests of the whole of Spain. He, Alba, asked him to hold it back because he could not possibly support it, as it would crush the life of the country, and Cambo remarked that, yes, he thought it would do so. And then, from comments on other proposals entertained by Señor Cambo, he passed on to the question of Catalan regionalism, which is playing a great part in the extreme politics of the present time. He said that Señor Cambo did not deny having made an agreement to call an assembly to solve the Catalan problem after the manner of that which had been set up in England to study the Irish question. Fragments from the speeches which Señor Cambo had delivered showed the separatist character of his ideas.

He read passages from a book called "The Catalan Nation, Past, Present and Future," which had been published at Lousburg by the Regionalist League, and of which Señor Cambo had approved and which he had supplied with an introduction in the form of an interview with himself. In that introduction it was stated that Catalonia would be incorporated with France if it were thought that its autonomy would find more favor there than in Spain, and that France could acquire domination over Catalonia with a hundredth part of the effort that she had applied to the case of Alsace-Lorraine.

This question of nationality for the Catalonians not having been very well defined, he, Señor Alba, would now put to Señor Cambo certain questions which arose from what had been published. First, how many writers in "La Veu de Catalunya" regarded Catalonia as an oppressed region? Second, did Señor Cambo regard it as a matter of indifference as to whether the Catalonians were Spanish or French, so long as their Catalan nationality was recognized? Third, was it the recognition of Catalan nationality that Señor Cambo was proposing in his propaganda, or simply political autonomy which to a certain extent all Spanish politicians might accept? Fourth and last, would Señor Cambo say that his aspiration was merely political autonomy, and also of what such autonomy as he thought of consisted? Was that autonomy of the kind that had been propounded by Pi y Suñer? A knowledge of these points was indispensable for an understanding of the political relationship of Señor Cambo to the ministry, having regard to the agreements entered into.

These statements and declarations were creating much sensation in the Chamber. Secrets of Spanish politics were being revealed and discussed as never before. Señor Alba asked for a short suspension of the sitting that he might rest after a long statement and consider his further points, and the conclusion was made.

THE QUILL PEN AND GREAT EVENTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Guild of Collectors of Unconsidered Historic Trifles, New York Chapter, are seeking to gain, as soon as possible, the cooperation of their active and passive associates, and all others who are interested—the more influential the better—to take such prompt and necessary steps as will lead to the securing for the world at large a certain possession which, it is declared, will be universally prized.

Prior to disclosing what this is it will be advisable to give some explanation of this intention and its hoped-for result by a slight digression, although it will not be necessary to go into many details about this band of craftsmen of all kinds.

The name of the guild indicates its object. There are many divisions in the guild. In this particular instance the group responsible is known by its special insignia—a quill pen. There is a well-founded right for the use of this badge. Even Parley's Magazine for 1842 has been cited as an authority, because there appears in it a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Pens made of feathers were common in the Seventeenth Century, but so inveterate was the old habit of writing with reeds on parchment and paper that it continued a long time after the first use of quills. The custom of carrying a pen behind the ear is ancient, as may be seen in the figure of St. Odo: 'He saw a pen sticking in his ear in the manner of a writer.'"

True as true it is to say that times change and the manners with them. Although the habit of carrying the pen behind the ear has not altogether disappeared in this day of the fountain pen, typewriter machine and other similar devices, the quill pen, so far as the present generation goes, is now more of an adjunct of romance, stage settings and motion pictures. The fountain pen does not lend much artistic atmosphere to such as these.

Within the ranks of the guild, however, there are still members to whom the old-fashioned quill is quite familiar. General use of this kind of pen has been abandoned on this side of the Atlantic, but on the other side, there is still a leaning of officialdom, high and low, toward the quill, as against the steel pens.

Pens and their evolution offer an interesting field for observation, but it is the pen in particular rather than the pen in general that the Guild of Collectors of Unconsidered Historic Trifles takes notice of. There are in the various parts of the world, in public and private care, many pens which are kept as treasured souvenirs of great events in humanity's progress, and which have been used to sign and attest documents of moment to nation and state. The members of the Guild of Collectors of Unconsidered Historic Trifles are deeply interested in just such pens and regret that they have not more adequate information concerning them.

The archives of the guild do not even show with any degree of accuracy what became of the pen with which the Declaration of Independence was signed, nor of the quill pens used for other famous documents, which will suggest themselves to all who take a little thought; there is no need to catalogue them.

The guild rarely seeks the limelight of publicity, but at this juncture collectors all over the world are appealed to that they make petition or petitions that the pens used by the representatives of the nations—President Wilson, King George, President Poincaré, and all the other rulers and ministers—to sign the chief document assuring the peace of the world, be preserved and presented to the President of the United States, who in turn will give it to the United States Government, that it may be placed in the National Museum in Washington, District of Columbia, where it shall be kept in trust for the world as a symbol of the new era of the ages that dawned upon the completion of the negotiations.

One other point the guild is seeking to make sure of is that all these signatures shall be made with pens made of feathers—good clean quill pens.

BRITISH DONATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions in a general official notice to contractors, sub-contractors, and workpeople engaged on munition work makes the following statement in regard to unemployment donation:

"1. To provide for the abnormal period that must immediately follow on the cessation of hostilities, the government have adopted as a temporary measure the following general scheme of non-contributory unemployment donation, which has been laid before them by the Minister of Reconstruction in agreement with the Minister of Labor.

"2. The broad conditions of the

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scheme are that this unemployment donation shall remain in force for a period of six months from a date to be announced shortly by the government, and that the benefit can be drawn for a maximum of 13 weeks during that period in cases where unemployment cannot be avoided. The other conditions and necessary safeguards will be explained by the Minister of Reconstruction in his statement to Parliament and he will then also deal fully with schemes that will be applicable to the demobilized members of His Majesty's forces.

"3. Under this temporary, non-contributory scheme which will remain in force pending the introduction of a general contributory scheme, demobilized civil war workers will receive benefits on the following scale:

(a) To unemployed men over the age of 18 years, 24s. a week. To unemployed women over that age, 20s. a week. (b) There will be an additional allowance in respect of the first dependent child under 15 years of age, 6s. per week and 3s. for each additional dependent child under that age. (c) There is a further provision for unemployed juveniles between the ages of 15 and 18 of 12s. per week for boys, and 10s. for girls, conditional on their attending a course of instruction approved by the Board of Education or other central department concerned.

"4. It is necessary that industry should be rapidly transferred to peace conditions in order to provide permanent and reproductive employment for the civil workers, and for the fighting men returning from the war. The proposals outlined above are solely intended to bridge over the inevitable period of dislocation. It must be emphasized that the non-contributory scheme is a purely emergency measure; while it is in operation the existing compulsory unemployment insurance scheme will remain in suspension so far as benefits are concerned. Contributions will, however, still be payable in order to build up a reserve of benefits for contributors when the temporary scheme comes to an end. Thus the special interests of contributors are fully safeguarded; in the meantime the government are pressing forward with their scheme for general contributory insurance, which will be based on permanent considerations and must not be prejudiced by the non-contributory scheme here announced.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 535)

No Tips for Government Employees

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial, "The Case of the Railroad," the retiring Director-General of Railroads is credited with believing there are "circumstances in which corporations and capital should give way to progressive ideals." Should not the abolition of tipping on sleeping cars be included among these progressive ideals? Nothing has been done under federal control to change the system whereby the porters receive about one-fourth of their compensation from the Railroad Administration and three-fourths from the public through gratuities.

This is equivalent to an endorsement by the government of tipping, both as a custom and as a method of compensation for its employees. Moreover, it virtually nullifies the anti-tipping laws of six states—Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. Even if no general reform should be attempted by the government, these six states have a right to demand that the government restrain its sleeping car employees from violating their laws. This would mean that the government would have to pay the porters living wages, as it has readily agreed to do in so far as all other railroad employees are concerned.

The public has submitted to the tipping custom as a private business practice, but surely the American people will not tolerate approval of such a method of compensation for government employees. (Signed) WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Washington, District of Columbia, Dec. 27, 1918.

EXERCISES IN ST. MARKS

NEW YORK, New York.—A number of French societies in New York will send representatives on Sunday next to St. Marks-in-the-Bowrie to attend exercises to be held in honor of Marshal Joffre.

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M. HENRI RABAUD, ACADEMICIAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The election of M. Rabaud, now conductor of the Boston Symphony, to a seat in the Institute, is a high tribute to a musician of much learning. It may be also something more than that—a well-deserved compliment to the Bostonian public. So does a government lift up the special envoys whom it sends abroad, turning rear-admirals into admirals, and ministers into full-fledged ambassadors.

This does not mean that, had he not been deemed conductor of the great Boston orchestra, M. Rabaud would not have been chosen to be a member of the French Institute. It merely hints that what might have come fifty—later on—has happened sooner. Well—tant mieux pour M. Rabaud. There is no doubt that he has worked hard, and with honesty, to win the place which he now occupies, not with the "Immortals" (for that term belongs exclusively to the Porty of the Académie Française), but in the Académie des Beaux-Arts. In his favor he has a distinguished past as a composer of two operatic efforts, his "Eille de Roland" and "Marouf," besides many very interesting concert works, and as conductor for seven years or more at the Paris Opera House, or to give it its absurd official name, the Académie Nationale de Musique. As a composer he is ingenious and erudite. Not possibly quite so original as some, but well worth studying. He had at least as good a right to be elected as M. Paladilhe or M. Dubois, who had preceded him. And if his name, by some strange chance, does not appear in Balzac's "Dictionary of Musicians," the omission need not worry him.

It may be mentioned, just in passing, that the Académie des Beaux-Arts is one of the five academic bodies which make up the Institute. The others are the Académie Française (reserve) at least in theory, for writers; the Académie des Sciences; the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, all sit beneath the roof of the domed building on the Seine, facing the Tuileries, known as the Palais-Mazarin, in recognition of the part which that too crafty though most able statesman played after Richelieu, in building up French art and letters. Besides musicians, the Académie des Beaux-Arts welcomes painters, sculptors, architects and engravers. At present it includes six composers, of unequal rank: M. Saint-Saëns, M. Dubois, M. Paladilhe, M. Fauré, M. Charpentier and now M. Rabaud.

Among Frenchmen, since the creation of the "Académie" by Richelieu, it has been the fashion to deride the Institute. But, notwithstanding all the jibes of Alphonse Daudet, Zola and the de Goncourts, it is the ambition of most writers, artists and scientific men in France to become Academicians. The sneers, which Voltaire spoke about and satirized, have been largely due to the regrettable narrowness which has at times led the Academicians to snub such celebrities as Molière, Pascal, Piron, Diderot and Balzac. The neglected have avenged themselves in many ways; some, like Piron, by epigrams, others by insults. The most scathing of all hits at the Académie was embodied in Piron's own epitaph:

"Gît Piron, qui ne fut rien—

Has même académicien."

"Here lies Piron, who was naught—

Not even an academicien."

The Immortals got even with that

author by declining as one man to

attend his funeral.

The de Goncourts, on the other hand, showed their dislike (or, as they

no doubt would have preferred to say, contempt) for the Institute by found-

ing an Académie of their own, and

attaching their name to it. Daudet,

Zola and their followers were mem-

bers of this body. But, in the end,

even Zola, despite all his truculence,

became more than deferential to the

Immortals.

Of the qualities most cherished by the Institute in dealing with writers and artists in general, the first is style. And for that reason, to their shame, the Academicians preferred Merimee to Balzac. It may be for his style, even more than for his unquestioned erudition, that the Académie des

Beaux-Arts has elected M. Rabaud, rather than M. d'Indy, M. Ravel, or M. Florent Schmitt—to say nothing of M. Fauré, M. Poulenc, M. Messager and M. Xavier Leroux. Tot homines, tot sententiae.

In the United States not much is known as yet with regard to the value of M. Rabaud's more important concert works. It is by these, not his operas, that he might best like to win reputation here. Why should he not give the Boston public opportunities, from time to time, of enjoying and discussing at least some of them? To most Americans he is the composer of one opera, "Marouf," which has been heard in various places, and more especially at the Metropolitan. If he were judged by that alone, he might not rank so high as some of his French rivals. M. Rabaud is too modest and sincere to think that "Marouf" is in the same class as the "Louise" of M. Charpentier, the "Samson et Dalila" or "Henri VIII" of M. Saint-Saëns, or even the less flawless, though delightful, "Monna Vanna" of M. Fauré. It has much charm and grace, much pliancy and scholarship to help it. But it lacks unity and it is not original. Bizet, Delibes and others, had they been up-to-date, might have written masterpieces as scenes in the first part of "Marouf." As for the last, it can be traced direct to Wagner to a very large extent, and more particularly to that composer's "Meistersinger." As to its style, it is romantic and fantastic. But the romantic feeling is not quite so poetic as it might have been, while the fantasy is—shall we say, theatrical? New Yorkers are still wondering why the manager of the Metropolitan selected "Marouf" for production when he had works like "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Pelléas et Mélisande" and above all, "Louise," still waiting to be added to his repertory. Can he have known (such things are possible) that M. Rabaud was to succeed Dr. Muck in Boston? Or was he anxious (as some wicked persons say) to exclude the more nearly perfect art of France from the chief New York opera house?

To deny the merits of "Marouf" would be ungenerous. But to exaggerate them would be more than foolish. "Marouf" will have its fleeting day of favor. And after that? The prophets may reply.

There are many who would rather have their "Kismet" as a play and their "Chu-Chin-Chow" as a mere extravaganza. There are others who prefer it in the pretentious form it takes as opera. De gustibus. However it may rank, "Marouf" does credit to the craftsmanship of the newly elected Academician. One of his smaller orchestral compositions, "La Procession Nocturne," a symphonic poem after Lenau's Faust poem, also does credit to a remarkable craftsmanship, for it combines successfully the two antithetical qualities of compactness and atmosphere. No one will grudge M. Rabaud his high good fortune. Whatever else he may or may not be, he is a musician of authority and taste.

ORIENTAL SERVICE TO RESUME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The large passenger steamships, Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, which have been used by the British Government as transports in the Atlantic service, are about to be returned to the transpacific service, according to an announcement by the San Francisco office of the Canadian Pacific. The Empress of Asia will sail from Vancouver, British Columbia, Feb. 20, for the Orient, and the Empress of Russia will sail for the Orient from that port March 20, one of these steamers being scheduled to sail from that port for the Orient every four weeks thereafter.

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BIG LABOR MEETING
IN FAVOR OF LEAGUE

Labor Leaders in London Demonstration Support President Wilson's Proposal as Being Nearest Approach to Ideals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The series of meetings to be held in all the chief industrial centers throughout the country under the joint auspices of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party executive in support of the immediate establishment of a League of Nations as an integral part of the peace settlement, opened yesterday with a demonstration at the Albert Hall.

Stuart Bunting, who presided, said that the meeting was an expression of a great determination to end war for all time, and a solemn protest and warning to statesmen that they must do something more than lip service to the cause of a League of Nations. Labor, he declared, was the one great body that could assist President Wilson, and international labor was the only force that really believed in peace. It would be claimed that the recent elections had disposed of the League of Nations idea, but they could appeal to the 2,500,000 Labor votes as showing a passionate desire for such a league, and hence they were not despondent.

Mr. Arthur Henderson then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting joins in the address of welcome presented to President Wilson by the Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee and the executive of the Labor Party, congratulating him and those others who have worked for the idea, on almost universal acceptance of a League of Nations as the only means of preventing future wars; and calls upon the official British delegation to the Peace Congress to make the definite establishment of a League of Nations one of the foremost clauses of the treaty of peace."

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr. Henderson asked leave to say something regarding the recent general election. Their opponents, he said, had been pointing the finger of scorn at the meeting because so many defeated candidates were figuring at it, but he asked whether in the present demonstration there was anything to justify a feeling of despondency. "We have been told," he continued, "that the election has put labor in its right place. So say all of us."

"I am not in the least disposed to contradict that statement. Labor is now the parliamentary opposition in this country." It would be their business to oppose, Mr. Henderson proceeded, and by oppose he did not mean obstruct. In the present circumstances, he knew of no more important rôle for a body of politicians than the carrying on in Parliament of an effective, intelligent, and constructive opposition. He was not sure even that the Prime Minister did not wish that Labor's ranks in Parliament had not been considerably stronger. At any rate, it was somewhat significant that before Parliament had been actually convened, he had seen fit to utter a word of warning. It should be an inspiration to every Labor man and Socialist in the country to remember that, at the election, their candidates secured nearly four times as many votes as at the last general election, and he rejoiced to say that the executive at their meeting that day had instructed him, as secretary, to begin at once the great work of preparing for the next election.

"Had all the soldiers been at home, he was not sure that Labor would not have been the first party, instead of the second, and meanwhile they were far from being discouraged by the verdict of the election. The outstanding feature of that verdict was the British people's emphatic declaration in favor of the League of Nations, which was one question on which all

candidates were agreed. Labor in this country, and, he believed, throughout the world, realized that the immediate establishment of a league of free peoples was the supreme need of humanity today.

Referring to M. Clemenceau's recent speech, Mr. Henderson declared that he differed from him entirely regarding the balance of power, and read the pre-war history altogether differently. The balance of power did exist, and failed to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, whereas, had a League of Nations existed, the deplorable world war would never have been.

The establishment of a League of Nations, Mr. Henderson concluded, should be the first question with which the Peace Conference dealt, for procrastination or delay would be fatal. It was for these reasons that they had welcomed, in the name of the labor movement that great leader of the American democracy, and for these reasons they would continue to support him in his efforts to make a league of free peoples a living reality.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, who seconded the resolution, was subjected to some interruptions during her references to Lenin and Trotsky. She said she was as strong as anyone in the country in her support of President Wilson, who was the best of the bourgeois, if she might call him such, but they were nevertheless sometimes tempted to wonder whether President Wilson had got in all its fullness and implication a true definition and understanding of that League of Nations which alone could secure the world's peace. She thought the League of Nations was going to be achieved, but that what would be formed would be a new entente, a league of nations to oppose a league of peoples.

Merely, as she said, to illustrate her meaning, Mrs. Snowden asked, for instance, whether Trotsky would be present at the Peace Conference. She was not proposing, she explained, that he in particular should go, but her point was that, unless they took care, a League of Nations would be built up on a capitalistic basis.

After referring to Ireland, where, she said, an independent parliament was being formed, Mrs. Snowden asked how the British people could plead for self-determination at the Peace Conference, while there was a clash between the Irish people and the British military, and how the League of Nations could be built up on the encirclement, starvation and invasion of Russia, or on the spirit evoked by the starving of the helpless women and children of the defeated countries.

In the latter connection she challenged the women of England to buy 1,500,000 india-rubber teats for German babies, and challenged the British Government to refuse to let them go. Asked what about the Lusitania, she said there never had been such a crime, but that this was peace time, that they had to choose between the League of Nations and another war. If they only backed up President Wilson's present alliance, it would be a good beginning for the league, and if Germany settled down into a federal republic, she would be eligible for the league.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who followed, was greeted on rising to speak, with the cry, "To what trade union do you belong?" "To the Authors' Association," he retorted, "and I get my living mostly by piece work."

The Daniels declaration that, unless the League of Nations was established, America would build a fleet superior to the British, meant, he said, that they had to choose between the League of Nations and another war. If they only backed up President Wilson's present alliance, it would be a good beginning for the league, and if Germany settled down into a federal republic, she would be eligible for the league.

J. Ramsay MacDonald who was received with prolonged cheering, said that the present Parliament invited outside action. It was conceived in inquiry, and the government got its majority by luck. Three million Coalition votes had returned about 400 members, while over 2,500,000 Labor votes had returned about 60 members. The spirit of the League of Nations, Mr. MacDonald continued, was democratic cooperation, and the government which was really going to make such a league was bound to be one whose feet were swift to go out and

meet democracy. The hands held out toward the league must not be the hands of Downing Street or Whitehall, but the hands of the workshops of the world.

Mr. George Lansbury said that the Wilson notion of a league was not quite the notion of the old Labor Party, but it was the nearest they had got to their ideals, and, as such, they must do their very best to support it. Eventually the resolution was carried enthusiastically.

Opposition to Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Socialist paper, Le Peuple, which has resumed publication, publishes an article in which it pronounces against the presence of the Majority German Socialists at the Lausanne conference. "Interest in the gravitation of the German proletariat toward democracy does not necessitate that it should take part in our congresses at the present juncture. The attendance of the German Majority Socialists," adds the paper, "could only tend to weaken the international rules which the congress will have to draw up."

The Confédération Générale du Travail is of opinion that the conference at Lausanne should be termed international, and not international.

French Labor Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail will submit to M. Clemenceau the Federation's program, which includes the official recognition of the syndicates, intervention in all labor matters, admission of workers to management and control, transformation of the political administration into an economic administration, and the expropriation of the bureaucracy and replacement by a rational organization.

PREMIER WELCOMED
BY CROWD IN WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

CARDIFF, Wales (Friday)—Cricieth was bedagged in honor of the Prime Minister's home-coming after his victory at the polls, and yesterday, when he visited Pwllheli, one of the boroughs of his constituency, a large crowd assembled at the Town Hall to greet him. They sang an old popular election song and Mr. Lloyd George, addressing them in Welsh from his car, said: "I am glad you have forgotten neither your old songs nor your old friends. I am deeply indebted to Pwllheli for its loyalty and kindness ever since I began my political career. It was you who gave me my start."

"Ever since then I have tried to be faithful to the principles which Pwllheli elected me to represent—the principles of democracy, freedom, and right. In all offices which I have filled, and last of all, as Chief Minister of the Crown, I have not departed one iota from the great principles so dear to the masses of my country, and if I betray those principles now, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

NEW YORK, New York—When officers of the Dairymen's League declined to waive immunity on the witness stand at the milk inquiry held on Friday in the Criminal Courts Building before Magistrate McAdoo, the hearing was adjourned until this morning. Counsel for officers of the league explained that their stand was taken because they disapproved of the method of examination. It was said that New York received but half the normal quantity of milk on Friday morning, and that private citizens, restaurant keepers and others would be requested to help in a fair distribution of the amount available.

MILK SUPPLY IN NEW
YORK CITY FALLS OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, New York—When officers of the Dairymen's League declined to waive immunity on the witness stand at the milk inquiry held on Friday in the Criminal Courts Building before Magistrate McAdoo, the hearing was adjourned until this morning. Counsel for officers of the league explained that their stand was taken because they disapproved of the method of examination. It was said that New York received but half the normal quantity of milk on Friday morning, and that private citizens, restaurant keepers and others would be requested to help in a fair distribution of the amount available.

BERGER'S DEFENSE
OF AN EDITORIAL

Socialist Says It Was Written When Striking Workers Were Being Shot Down—The Strike as a Measure to Halt War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CHICAGO, Illinois—When Victor L. Berger's opportunity came to defend himself on his editorial of 10 years back advising Socialists and workingmen to provide themselves with rifles and ammunition and predicting that a large part of the capitalistic class would be wiped out, he made, under the guiding hand of his counsel, on Friday afternoon, two replies: First, that he had been elected to Congress the very next year; then, specifically, that he had written it at a time when "things seemed hopeless."

"It was written," Mr. Berger said, "a short time after Mr. Bryan had been elected for the third time; when the United States Senate was a club; when the country was away behind in labor legislation, while in other countries, especially England, France and Germany, labor legislation had made great progress. It was at a time when they were shooting down the workers in all kinds of strikes."

Berger, in this editorial, had warned workingmen to be "prepared to back up their ballots with bullets, if necessary," and in further explanation he said on Friday that Abraham Lincoln in 1860 had had a majority of the ballots, but "had to be backed up by bullets."

Berger's cross-examination by the government concluding on Friday morning, he spent most of the rest of the day on the stand undertaking to thread his way out of some of the unpleasant passages into which his testimony of the day before had led him and his four fellow co-defendants, Socialists. The points touched on ranged from anarchy and sabotage, to Liberty bonds, the general strike, Bolshevism and Lenin, whom Berger said he had met several times; the German Socialists' vote of war credits, and Berger's defense of Russian revolutionaries whom Eliza Root, then in cabinet, had sought to have deported back to Russia.

Berger dwelt on the general strike as a measure to halt war, a Socialist proposition which he had had a hand in adopting at conferences at Copenhagen. It was due to the general strike that Italy had been kept out of the war in 1914, he said. Italy, he declared, would have thrown in its lot with Germany and Austria but for the Socialists' threat of a general strike. Subsequently when Italy did enter the war, the Socialists had again threat-

ened the general strike, "but a few hundred of them had been shot down, and that stopped the strike." He added that Sweden had been kept out of the war, from entering on the side of Germany and Austria, by the threat of a general strike. He stated this emphatically to be a fact, and remarked that the attitude of the Scandinavian countries was most praiseworthy.

The sort of support which Berger's paper, The Milwaukee Leader, gave to the Liberty Loan was illustrated in an editorial read by his counsel. This advised the Leader's readers that circumstances were such that they virtually had to buy bonds, and, since they had to lose relatives in the trenches, it didn't seem wise to hesitate over dollars and cents; therefore they would better regard Liberty bonds as a kind of a tax and buy according to their ability.

Berger insisted there was a sharp difference between Bolshevism and Socialism, and that he had steadfastly stood against sabotage, I. W. W., anarchism, etc., and that in 1912 he had taken a leading part in eliminating the I. W. W. sabotage element from the Socialist Party, together with expelling W. D. Haywood, chief of the I. W. W.

WORK OF FRENCH
NAVY IS PRAISED

Minister of Marine Congratulates Sailors—Complete Figures of Navy Are Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed New Year wishes and congratulations to all commands at sea. He speaks of the great work accomplished by the sailors and points to the magnificent victory as a reward for their labors.

The work performed by the navies, he says, is still but little realized, and will only be fully appreciated at a later date.

The figures published regarding the strength of the French Navy show that, at the time of Germany's request for an armistice, it consisted of 1296 vessels, not including transports, training ships, and those in process of equipment.

War against the submarines involved the arming of 874 units. Of this number, 139 were actual submarine chasers. Mine sweepers numbered 192.

Naval forces sent on special missions and consisting of large type vessels numbered 117 battleships, cruisers, and large torpedo boats. The number of submarines on active service numbered 43. The air branch of the navy possessed 870 airplanes, besides dirigibles and captive balloons.

MR. GOMPERS ON
LABOR STRIKES

President of American Federation Before Senate Education Committee Condemns Legislation to Compel Men to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized labor's unqualified opposition to any legislation favoring of compulsory arbitration, was voiced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Friday, when the committee opened its hearings on the Administration Labor Reconstruction Bill.

"There are several proposals in this bill," said Mr. Gompers, "which are repugnant to the very spirit of freedom. We must rid ourselves of speculative theories and outline a practical piece of constructive legislation."

"Within the last ten years, New Zealand, the home of compulsory arbitration, has admitted the failure of compulsory arbitration and recognized the right of the worker to strike. 'Gentlemen, hide it behind any phraseology you will, when the law and the government of the country tells the worker you cannot leave this work that moment you have put the shackles upon him.'

"Inconvenience of strikes to the people," continued Mr. Gompers, "is of less moment than freedom." Mr. Gompers declared that the one State in the country that had passed compulsory arbitration—Colorado—had been in a turmoil almost ever since, until, in fact, the workers took the law in their own hands and, as he put it, "simply struck."

"We are facing perhaps a condition," he said, "where there will be thousands and thousands out of employment this winter," adding that "organized labor is not going to take kindly to standing in line again for a piece of bread and a cup of coffee."

Mr. Gompers said that Congress could help by not allowing a fast demobilization of the army to compete with the present labor of the country and taking the Department of Labor's conciliation branch more seriously. "I should not say seriously," he added, "but Congress does take the Department of Labor suspiciously."

W. S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, interrupted to admit that it had been extremely difficult to obtain appropriations last year from Congress for the Labor Department.

Continuing his argument against legislation to prevent strikes, Mr. Gompers said:

"There is a growing feeling among

labor men and those who have given the subject intelligent thought that there is a new concept of the relations between man and man and nation and nation. The attempt by law to prevent strikes will be futile." The American labor movement is constructed in rebuttal of the idea that legislation to prevent strikes was necessary, he said, adding that this movement has hope of the growing sentiment in favor of voluntary arbitration.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE
TAKES ON NEW PHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—With 5000 men out on strike against the George C. Fuller Company, contractors on the \$20,000,000 army supply depot here, and against the Jahnecke Shipbuilding Company, and with many leaving the city daily in search of work elsewhere, the labor situation developed a new phase on Friday when the Jahnecke company and other industrial corporations threatened to close their plants unless the men returned to work. The strike is by men whose average wage is \$5 a day. The United States employment service here has been instructed to give no help to employers until the labor troubles are adjusted. A committee of leading business men has announced its decision that the real trouble lies in the adjustment of the wage scale, which can be made only by the Washington authorities, especially in regard to workers in the shipyards. Non-union men have been put at work in the places vacated by the strikers at the army supply depot and other industries are threatening to put non-union men in the places of all men who walk out hereafter. Indications are from the committee report that the basis of trouble is that wages here are below the scale paid for similar work in other cities of this size. Virtually all the building industries affected by the 5000 strikers are at a standstill.

SUBMARINES SURRENDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from a reliable naval source that 122 submarines have been already delivered by the enemy under the armistice agreement, and that there are approximately 60 submarines in commission yet to come. The Germans have 170 new submarines in various stages of construction, and appropriate steps are being taken regarding them. The German warship Baden will be handed over within the next few days in place of the Mackensen, which is not yet completed.

86th silk remnant sale surpassing all our records

Chicagoans in thousands already have profited in this latest recurrence of a time-honored value-giving event—but so immense were the quantities of silks to be cleared that, with the new lots we've just added, we still are prepared to meet undiminished interest with extraordinary values.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Apparel Section, Fourth Floor

The January clearing of women's and misses' winter apparel at vast reductions

Madam and Miss Chicago will count this a supreme opportunity to select a suit, coat or frock in the moment's mode, and with several months of winter wear in prospect. The reductions range from 25 to 50 per cent.

Women's suits reduced

to \$25, \$35, \$45

Interesting collection of the season's newest models in velours, duvet de laine and silvertones—at half or less than half the original prices.

Women's coats reduced

to \$19.75, \$35, \$65

A diversity of this season's smart models, in woolen and silk pile fabrics and wanted colors.

Women's frocks reduced

to \$15, \$18.50, \$35

Desirable street and afternoon models, in velveteens, serges, velour cloths, taffetas and georgettes; all at decided reductions.

Fourth Floor

Separate skirts reduced

to 3.95, 9.75, 14.75

Selected assortments of skirts in velour plaids, satins, serges and plain and fancy taffeta silks.

Second Week of Our
46th Annual Linen Event

Attractive Values in Every Department

Fine Linens	Puffs
Towels	Blankets
Handkerchiefs	Bed Spreads
Underwear	White Goods
Comforters	Wash Goods

The shrewd purchaser will appreciate the advantages of buying NOW, in view of disturbed market conditions. Many items offered at reduced prices for this event only will have to be replaced by others at a considerable advance in cost.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Everything in Linens

37-39 Temple Place BOSTON 25 West Street



Mandel Brothers' 95th dress goods remnant sale

We underquote thousands upon thousands of yards of black and colored dress goods and suitings, in practically illimitable variety—the accumulation from six busy selling months, together with important collections of fashionable fabrics secured from high grade manufacturers for less than loom cost.

PLEA FOR FIVE-YEAR RAILROADS TEST

Director-General Reports Success of Unified Control, but Asks More Time for Permanent Solution of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William G. McAdoo reviewed his work as Director-General of Railroads, and made a cogent plea for a five-year test of government control of the railroads before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Friday. Among the interested persons present were railroad presidents, state railroad commissioners and prominent shipping men.

"I believe," said Mr. McAdoo, after completing his comprehensive summary, "that, even under the handicaps of war conditions, a sufficient showing has been made to indicate that all the reforms I have mentioned are desirable as permanent peace measures. Yet it is clear that the general public has not had an opportunity to appreciate this and to weigh the real value of what has been accomplished. The public is entitled to have, before the present federal control shall be terminated, a reasonably fair test under peace conditions of the advantages to be derived from these reforms."

"When Congress comes to take the responsibility of making a final decision as to which is the best permanent solution of the railroad problem, one of the most important considerations is what solution will involve the least financial burden for the future upon the United States public. This being true, it is of the highest importance that Congress should have an opportunity to form an accurate idea as to the cost of unified control of railroad operations under peace conditions. Congress ought, therefore, to have before it the figures for at least the year 1919 under federal control which could not be got ready until the spring of 1920. It will then be too late for Congress to legislate before the end of the 21-months period."

At the end of Mr. McAdoo's statement and formal plea he was questioned by members of the committee with especial acuteness by those who were evidently opposed to the extension of the period of government control. Senator Cummins dwelt upon the fact that the existing law nullified state laws and gave the President and Director-General extraordinary powers, and he asked if this had Mr. McAdoo's approval, especially that giving them the sole control of rates.

Mr. McAdoo said that rates had had to be raised as a war measure without waiting for hearings, but that under peace conditions he would act differently. To Mr. Cummins' questions as to whether the vast amount of money necessary for the extension and betterment of the railroad system would be forthcoming if the railroads were still operating under government control, the director-general replied that with the government back of the railroads he believed that the necessary financing could be arranged. He believed that better cooperation could be had from the heads of the corporation if government control was extended over a longer period than over the proposed 21 months. The willingness of these men to cooperate during the war from patriotic impulses was already changing, and he anticipated that there would be more difficulties as time went on, as it was human nature to study self-interest instead of the common interest. He thought that the longer period would obviate this by making it necessary to carry out certain reforms which could be held up for the shorter period.

Mr. Cummins brought out that the net loss for ten months of last year ending with October was about \$900,000,000 on the first-class roads. Mr. McAdoo replied that this was under war conditions, that the increased expenses had been operating for the entire ten months, while the increased rates had been available for only a part of that time; that the railroads had been in a depleted condition at the time they were taken over, that last winter was the worst known in a generation and that the question of the amount of traffic had not been taken into consideration.

Senator Cummins said that it would be little less than a crime to turn the railroads back without preparation and that he was terrified at the thought.

Mr. McAdoo said he had no such apprehension. His plan was to stabilize the situation during the formative

period ahead and to play safe for everybody. He could not see how the proposed test could be prejudicial to any United States interest. However, if Congress decided that this could not be done, he believed the roads should be returned as promptly as possible to their owners because of the growing conflict of which he had spoken. As an example he cited the numbers of locomotives ordered by railroads which they now refuse to accept. This was only one of many indications that cooperation was growing more difficult.

BASIS OF FISH TRADING REVISED

Witness at Boston Federal Trial Says That Method Has Been Modified to Admit Outsiders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier, who are charged with having a monopoly of the ground-fish business of the United States, have modified their business since the federal government and the State of Massachusetts began their investigation according to recent testimony at the trial of the federal suit. Earlier in the trial, the defense had admitted that the dealers had voluntarily given up the custom of assessing themselves 25 cents on every 100 pounds of fish registered on the New England Fish Exchange. It appeared on Friday, through the testimony of William J. O'Brien, president of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which holds the lease of the pier from the state, and which leases stores to the dealers, that within the last three months the dealers have decided to throw open the pier to any wholesale dealer in fish in this city, under certain conditions. Up to the time this vote was taken, it is alleged, no one could buy a pound of fish on the pier, although the State furnished more than \$1,000,000 to build the pier out of the public funds. It had been held by the dealers controlling the business on the pier that if it was thrown open to the public, the stores on the pier would become valueless.

A month before the trial of the federal suit began, the dealers decided that any wholesaler who would furnish sufficient references, could trade on the pier, provided a fee of \$500 was paid annually to the Boston Fish Market Corporation, in addition to an assessment of \$50 on every 100,000 pounds of fish traded in.

Mr. O'Brien stated that the fee and the assessment would amount to about what the dealers on the pier were paying for rental of their stores.

Mr. O'Brien stated that the fee and the assessment would amount to about what the dealers on the pier were paying for rental of their stores.

RADIATOR COMPANY REDUCES ITS PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois—A cut of 25 per cent in prices of radiators, boilers and other staples of its manufacture was announced on Friday by the American Radiator Company.

In an announcement to the trade Vice-President Busch says he hopes the reduction will assist builders to resume the full volume of their operations. He said that the war sent their prices up about 45 per cent.

DESTROYERS ARRIVE AT BOSTON
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bell-ringing and the sounding of whistles greeted six United States destroyers on their arrival in Boston Harbor on Friday morning, the vessels forming part of the flotilla of destroyers home from the war zone. The Cassin bore a stripe on its forward funnel, indicating that the vessel had been torpedoed. The other craft were the Stevens, flagship, Trippe, Coningham, Paulding and Jenkins.

CONNECTICUT GUARD TO DISBAND
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Demobilization of the state guard of Connecticut, created in place of the national guard during the war period, will begin at once, orders having been issued disbarring 76 units or 3000 of the 9090 men.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GUARANTEE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An operating contract guaranteeing a standard annual return of \$87,629,611 to the New York Central Railroad and subsidiaries was signed on Friday by the Railroad Administration. The New York Central proper receives a rental of \$58,122,084.

MONTANA LIQUOR TRAFFIC ISSUES

Measure Likely to Be Introduced in Sixteenth Biennial Session of State Legislature Permitting Search and Seizure of Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The sixteenth biennial session of the Montana State Legislature will convene at Helena, Montana, on Monday. Both Senate and House will be Republican, but the president of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. W. W. McDowell, is a Democrat and S. V. Stewart, the State Governor, also is a Democrat.

The most important legislation to come before the session will deal with the liquor traffic. Montana's prohibition law, which became effective on Dec. 30, permits the sale of beverages containing less than 2 per cent alcohol, otherwise known as "near beer." An effort probably will be made to pass a new bill eliminating this substitute for strong drinks, and it is certain that a bill permitting search and seizure of liquor stocks will be introduced.

The present law merely prohibits selling or giving away liquor, but has no provision against anyone keeping liquor in any quantity, and it is known that there are large stocks of liquor in private houses all over the State. The presence of these stocks naturally makes illegal traffic more than probable, until such time as the Legislature enacts a law permitting city, county or state officials to enter and search premises under suspicion.

Along this same line, there will probably be action taken by the Legislature to provide additional revenue for city governments, to take the place of revenue now derived from liquor licenses.

While the membership of both houses is Republican, it is recognized that the Non-Partisan League will constitute a factor not to be overlooked. Its exact strength is a little problematical, but there are enough known Non-Partisans to make them strong enough to command the attention of both parties. W. J. Dunn, newspaper publisher of Butte, with I. W. W. sympathies, while elected on the Democratic ticket, is not expected to affiliate with that party, but is said to be close to the Non-Partisans.

Speakership in Illinois

Election of Dry Member for Position in Lower House Called Sure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The election of a dry speaker of the House of Representatives of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois is practically assured, according to F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this State. The speakership is considered a very important matter on account of the question of the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The fight for the speakership has been a straight-out wet and dry fight, according to Mr. McBride, and the wets are using desperate means to defeat ratification of the amendment.

Unanimous Vote Expected

No Doubt Felt Over Dry Ratification in Oklahoma Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA City, Oklahoma—The Oklahoma Legislature, which convenes on Tuesday, will probably take action looking to the issuance of \$50,000,000 of bonds with which to construct hard-surface roads from north to south and from east to west, covering every county in the state. Governor-elect Robertson said on Friday that he would favor a \$50,000,000 issue or even more to construct a lasting road system. Highway legislation and a law which will amend the present appellate judiciary system will occupy most of the time of the Legislature.

The National Prohibition Amendment will doubtless receive ratification in Oklahoma, and from present indications this will be unanimous. Of the state senators who are here, not one has indicated that he will vote against the ratification of the amendment.

PROTEST BY LITHUANIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a mass meeting of Lithuanians held here

a protest against the "imperialistic steps of the Poles" in marching upon Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, was recorded in a resolution adopted. The memorial, addressed to the United States Government, states that from prehistoric times Lithuania has embraced the Baltic coast as a separate country and nation "whose language and customs have nothing in common with those of Poland," and "a great wrong would be done to the people of Lithuania if some foreign nation were permitted to thrust itself into Lithuania."

REVISION ASKED OF WOOL PRICES

Massachusetts Governor Appeals to Federal Authorities in Behalf of State Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts on Thursday, has forwarded a communication to William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, urging an immediate revision of wool prices by the federal government in order that the mills may keep a maximum number of operatives employed during the transition period. "Over 600,000 employees earn annually nearly \$400,000,000 in our mills and factories," says he.

"There had not been time to secure civilian orders to take the place of government orders," the letter states. "No plans of readjustment to peacetime conditions had been formulated, and our mills and factories found themselves with less orders than they needed to keep their machinery running instead of with more work than they could do. Prices of supplies and of raw material were on an abnormally high basis, and our wool mills were confronted with the fact that the government controlled the available supply of raw wool. A series of auctions was arranged for the sale of the government-owned wool, but the minimum price was fixed so high on some of the wool that there were no bids for large quantities of it."

"The customers of our wool mills are the manufacturing clothiers. Cloth purchased now would naturally be made up into fall and winter suits, but as the clothing manufacturers expect to see a lower level of prices for raw materials, they are deferring the placing of orders until a more normal basis is reached."

"This is a condition that cannot be remedied by the executive of this State. The federal government controls our wool supply and a speedy readjustment of wool prices, with due consideration to present inventories of stocks on hand and in process of manufacture, will provide a basis for a renewal of business. An opportunity for our manufacturers to secure wool at a price equivalent to that paid by their foreign competitors will stimulate activity and provide employment."

FARM COLONIES FOR SOLDIERS MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Representatives of the agricultural interests of all the New England states will confer in this city today with the soldier settlement commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the feasibility of developing such colonies in New England. It is felt by persons interested in the movement that it will be necessary to modify the plan so as to provide for the development of smaller tracts than provided in the present program if it is to be practicable for New England. Those who will attend are representatives of the governors, of the state agricultural colleges, state granges and other agricultural interests.

Course Tickets to Remaining Steinert Concerts

on a pro-rata basis to Monitor Readers Granting the requests of the public, M. Steinert & Sons Co. now offer Course Tickets to the remaining Concerts of their series, which include the GALLI CURI and the GALLI CURI. Concerts given in Providence, Springfield, Worcester, New Haven and Bridgeport as follows:

Providence, Four Concerts
Mme. Frances Alda, January 12
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curi, March 23
Mme. Lazzari & Goss, April 6
Course Tickets at pro-rata, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5

Springfield, Three Concerts
Mme. Frances Alda, January 17
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curi, March 21
Mme. Lazzari & Goss, April 4
Course Tickets at pro-rata, \$3.75, \$4.50

Worcester, Four Concerts
Mme. Frances Alda, January 13
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curi, March 19
Mme. Lazzari & Goss, April 8
Course Tickets at pro-rata, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5

New Haven, Three Concerts
Mme. Frances Alda, January 14
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curi, March 25
Mme. Lazzari & Goss, April 9
Course Tickets at pro-rata, \$3.75, \$4.50

Bridgeport, Three Concerts
Mme. Frances Alda, January 22
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curi, March 27
Mme. Lazzari & Goss, April 11
Course Tickets at pro-rata, \$3.75, \$4.50

Mention The Monitor when you make reservations. Include 10c War Tax.

M. STEINERT & SONS CO., Providence, Springfield, Worcester, New Haven, Bridgeport.

Full Dress Suits

\$55 and \$65

Beautifully Made by Our Own Craftsmen

Scott & Company

310 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BRITISH LANDING IN RUSSIA ANNOUNCED

Detachments Reported Already in Riga and Libau—Swedish Troops to Be Sent to the Assistance of the Estonians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Riga message states that British troops of all arms have been landed there and at Libau and Windau also, while Stockholm reports that a Swedish force of 3000 men under General Hjalmeron is to be sent to the Estonians' assistance.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin messages state that German troops have been obliged to evacuate Riga because superior Bolshevik forces are advancing on the town, and that fact has caused great anxiety and even consternation in government circles, because some thousands of German civilians remain behind, beside great stores of military matériel worth many millions of marks.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor further learns that winter conditions will necessitate the withdrawal of the British naval force in the eastern Baltic, but that British warships will remain in the western Baltic.

Tzecho-Slovaks Still Active

Force With Russians Cooperating Holding Fronts in Ufa Region

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tzecho-Slovak and cooperating Russian troops are still holding all fronts in the Ufa region, according to information reaching the State Department on Friday, although Ufa City was evacuated during the latter part of December. English armored trains and French troops were sent from Ufa to support the extreme fronts.

On Dec. 26, a belated dispatch says that Bolshevik forces broke through the line at Binsk, 25 miles from Ufa, but no Red Guards at that time had appeared at Ufa.

The Russian commander in charge of the victorious Siberian Army at Perm was Lieutenant-General Papiiev, who was a private soldier when the European war began. The Red Guard is said to have lost 60,000 at Perm.

Swedish press reports from Helsingfors state that great enthusiasm prevails there in support of the relief enterprise for Estonia, 10,000 volunteers having registered, and the first expedition having left for Estonia on Dec. 30. Thousands of bourgeois Lithuanian fugitives are arriving in Finland to form troop detachments for an offensive against the Bolsheviks.

Reports from Reval say that Estonian ships bombarded and silenced enemy batteries in the villages of Kilga and Wakkio and detachments landed and cleared the peninsula of Jumindan and Aperiispa.

The municipal elections at Vladivostok on Dec. 29, according to a report reaching the State Department on Friday, resulted in a victory for

the non-Socialist element, which gained a full majority of the municipal council.

Reported Polish Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Ignace Paderewski is reported to have left Posen for Warsaw yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Wade and a Polish officer, while, at the same time, another British officer left Posen for Berlin en route for Spa with dispatches.

Berlin messages report fierce fighting between the Poles and Germans in various parts of the Province of Posen, and state that, being outnumbered and short of ammunition, the Germans have evacuated Gnesen, which, with Schrimm and Graetz, is now in Polish hands. The messages state that strong German forces, composed of troops from Berlin and Dresden, have been concentrated on the frontier of Posen, and the Berlin Government now announces that an agreement has been reached between the Prussian Minister, Herr Ernst, and the Polish delegates, who frankly intimated Poland's intention to sever Posen from Germany, but said that the severance would not be effected before the Peace Conference.

The Minister informed the government that the situation might possibly have been saved by force of arms a fortnight ago, but it was now too late.

Mr. Joffe's Finances

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the Undersecretary, Herr Cohn, declares that the former Bolshevik Ambassador, Mr. Joffe, had 4,000,000 marks placed at his disposal by the Soviet for propaganda purposes, and attempted to draw out the balance the day before he left Berlin, but failed, purely through a technical mistake on the bank official's part.

Mr. Joffe is now known to have distributed considerable sums, but Herr Cohn does not know the amount of the payments made for the purchase of arms, which is known to have been an important factor previous to the German revolution.

The message adds that Mr. Radek is also stated to have brought money from Russia for the Spartacus Party.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, SALOONS ALL CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Judge Guy D. Kirby of the circuit court has refused to grant an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the Springfield, Missouri, prohibition ordinance which went into effect on Thursday.

He declared that in remaining open after the city council had refused to grant them licenses, saloon men had forfeited their right to appear as law-abiding citizens in a court of equity for protection against persecution by the city authorities.

Counsel for the saloon men advised the owners to close immediately and within half an hour on Thursday night every saloon was closed, making Springfield dry for the first time since its incorporation. The saloon men will appeal their case.

TRANSPORTS BRING SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, New York—The transport Matsonia, with 3207 officers and men aboard, and the Siboney, bringing 3264, arrived here on Friday.

MEAT STOCKS SAID TO BE ABUNDANT

Secretary of Wool Growers Association in the United States Insists There Is No Cause for an Advance in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That there are immense stores of meat in the United States, and that there seems to exist no reason for further conservation in their use, is the statement made by Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

"Lambs have decreased in price from \$18.75 per hundredweight to \$17.50 per hundredweight," said Dr. McClure. "I cannot see any reason for an advance in the price of meats. My personal opinion is that the country has all the meat it can use and enough to spare."

"The United States does not export lamb, as the carcasses weigh only about 35 pounds, and are too small to be economically loaded on vessels. Therefore, the entire domestic production of lamb must be consumed here. We are exporting in excess of 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork and pork products annually, but our total production is so enormous that the exports amount only to 10 per cent of the production."

"Our total annual slaughtering of sheep and lambs in the United States is about 15,000,000 head. The reports on beef exports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30—and this includes beef sent to soldiers in Europe—amounted to 660,000,000 pounds. These figures look large, but when it is understood that our total production yearly is in excess of 9,000,000,000 pounds, it is seen that our total exports of beef and by-products are only about 6 1/2 per cent of our total production."

According to Dr. McClure, the coming season's wool clip will not bring as high a price as formerly.

The government has 400,000,000 pounds of wool to be disposed of. The government is attempting to dispose of the wool slowly, in order not to disturb the market, but it must be sold, as the next season's crop will be on the market and claim attention. Wool men are watching conditions with anxious eyes.

Lack of Competition

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The high cost of meat from the village butcher was explained on Friday by William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee at a hearing on a bill designed to regulate the packing industry.

The village dealer, he said, was forced to charge high prices, because he bought livestock from producers at the same rate paid for it by the leading packers, who took 94 per cent of the supply in the 12 principal markets.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan wanted to know if the commission had information of a cooperative agreement among packers. Mr. Colver said he had none, but added that the big packers and the little butcher sought animals at the same places at the same price.

Shop with a SHOPPING CARD in order to have all your purchases delivered for a single charge as though they were one purchase.

Filene's
BOSTON

Fresh new undermuslins—Filene better values

Note this—with few exceptions Filene "better values" are in NEW, fresh goods, in wanted sizes and colors, rather than in odds and ends marked down.

ENVELOPES OF THICK pink crepe de Chine made very dainty in a practical way by hand-made French knot flowers, hemstitching, shirring and ribbon shoulder straps. \$1.85.

SOFT SHEER PINK BATISTE nightgowns. Heavy natural colored cluny lace makes beautiful and practical trimming. \$2.

BAND EDGES IN PINK and featherstitching in blue join in the charming trimming of soft white batiste gowns at \$1.35.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NIGHTGOWNS and chemises at \$1 and \$1.50? They are of excellent materials trimmed with selected embroidery and lace edges.

SLIP-OVER BODICES of pink satin \$1.35. These bodices will not come back from the laundry with ravell-ed edges because there are no edges to ravel—they are made of wide satin ribbon. \$1.35.

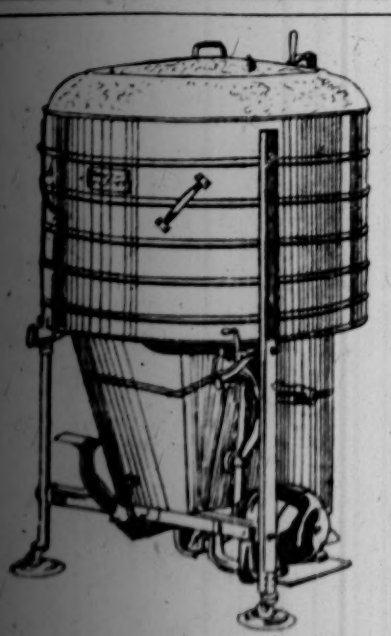
PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS. Freshly received nightgowns and envelopes from the Philippines begin at \$2.

MATCHED PHILIPPINE NIGHTGOWNS and CHEMISES at \$3 have unusually elaborate handwork, both embroidery and drawn-work, in the form of a beautiful yoke.

CHEMISES at \$2 have daintily scalloped edges.

Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.



The
LAUN-DRY-ETTE
WASHING & DRYING MACHINE

The Washing Machine That Pays for Itself in Record Time

The Laun-Dry-Ette washes the clothes—and dries them too. All in one tub and by electric power. Work-saving, money-saving, time-saving. The whole family wash finished in fifteen minutes and without effort beyond the touch of a lever or two. Wrings dry in one minute by centrifugal force.

Washes better than human hands CAN Dries better than any wringer DOES Rugs, Blankets, Comforters, Silks, Linen, all materials washed with equal ease.

Come in and see the LAUN-DRY-ETTE work or write for descriptive booklet

Beaudette & Graham Engineering Co.

10 Lincoln Street

Boston, Mass.

Ask to have the "Simplex" brand shown. You will find it a "Money" brand. Electric Driven. A Remarkable Machine.

CARRYING THE MAIL THROUGH THE AIR

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not so very long ago Langley was laughed to scorn. Now the flying warrior has given place to the flying mail man. With the close of the war and the shifting of inventiveness and ingenuity into channels of peace, a new period in American transportation has been advanced another step by the opening of the New York-Chicago air mail service. New York to San Francisco by mail in 40 hours is now the confident expectation of air men, and a probability of the next year or so. The airplane has already cut down mail time between Washington and New York from six to from two and one-half to three hours.

Plans for the immediate future include the addition of air line units to the west of Chicago. Continental United States will eventually be covered with a web of aerial lines, and ultimately these will connect with Alaska, the West Indies and South America. The trans-Atlantic flight is recognized as a possibility of the not distant future. Some one has already said that a small, altobross type of aeroplane will prove to be the most comfortable for running about among the clouds. And has not New York City, under the guidance of its own Mayor Hylan, already begun plans to intrust safety and sobriety in the air to its own air police?

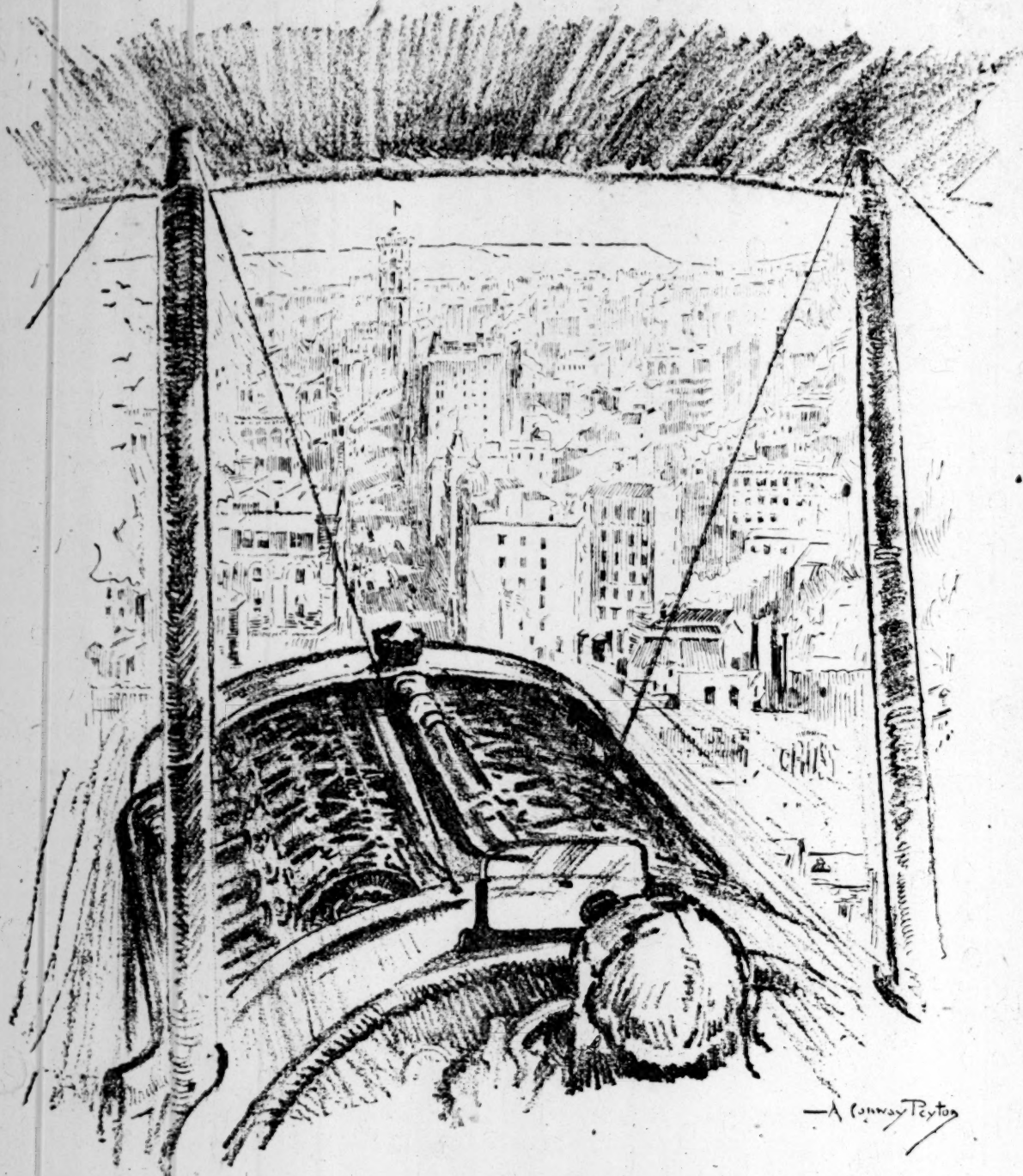
Carrying the mails has become a daily task of the United States Government. Such a feat was not considered possible a few years ago. Opening of the route between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes is the natural outgrowth of the New York to Washington service. Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, hopes to see the trans-continental service established within a year or two. An extension of the Washington service to Boston is in preparation. Possible extension of the Boston service to Montreal, in cooperation with the Canadian Government is being discussed. From Washington a line is expected to run southwest to Atlanta, dividing at that point for Key West and New Orleans. Another unit, it is planned, will extend almost due westward from Washington, passing through Cincinnati and St. Louis and terminating at Kansas City. According to present plans, Chicago will be the center from which aerial lines will radiate to Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and San Francisco; St. Louis, Dallas, Austin and Laredo, connecting there with the Mexican air mails. The cities back from the beaten track of the trunk lines, like Toledo, Indianapolis, Duluth and Superior, will be connected by feeders, or perhaps they will be called shuttles. And Boston may be connected with Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, affording another route west.

All this, of course, is merely another way of saying that the history of civilization, always inseparable from transportation, has advanced to the point where man is breaking another limitation that seemed to bind him. In primitive times there was the runner with his message of clay or papyrus. Then came the clumsy vessels that carried man farther from his own land. The mountain courier, the stage coach, the steamship and the locomotive, each in their turn, speeded up the mails; and with each change the universe that man knew shrank. Civilization ever striding hand in hand with transportation, had learned, by the time flying became possible, something of the fact that limitations are largely imposed by ignorance and superstition.

Langley was laughed at because what he had tried to do had never been done before. It was for the birds to fly, not for man. It had never been done. Therefore it never could be done. But always the world is blessed with pioneers who do the impossible thing first and think of its impossibility, if at all, afterward. So flying developed. Every one remembers the thrill his first sight of an aeroplane gave him. Every one remembers how clumsy were these craft, how cautious their drivers. Air currents, air pockets, all sorts of aerial problems and difficulties were enlarged as obstacles which this new fad could not surmount. A fatality here, another one there, and the pessimist saw nothing in the future of aeronautics but fear.

Aeroplane exhibitions, remarkable chiefly for their daring "stunts," had become somewhat a thing of the past when Germany began to march through Belgium. Knowledge of the feats performed by the aeroplane during the war is common property. Under the stern necessity of conflict aeronautics developed to a degree undreamed of before 1914. Now that the war is over, and man has learned, to some extent at least, that fear has no power to obstruct progress, aeronautics are on the verge of development which will surpass even that of war times, a development bound to increase the blessings of peace. After all is New York's plan for air police so very far-fetched?

The first attempt to transport the mails by air is credited to Great Britain; the experiment was made with varying success in India in 1911. Later in that same year United States Postmaster-General Hitchcock gave a practical test on Long Island. Ten



New York from mail-carrying aeroplane

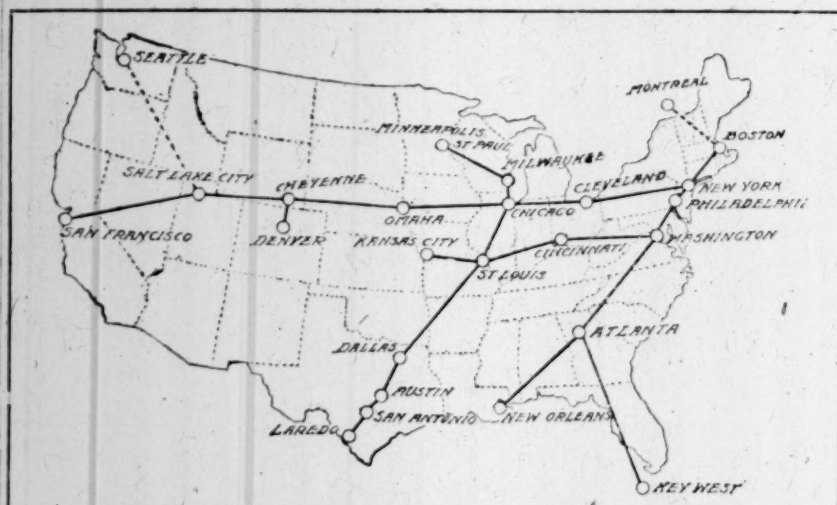
plots were licensed to carry mail the next year, but unforeseen difficulties, including the war, intervened, and it was not until May 15, this year, that the service between New York and Washington was opened.

The Post Office Department began this service with inadequate equipment, and the following extract from the latest official report describes its success:

"One round trip daily except Sunday is being made without fail. The trip is performed on an average of two hours and thirty minutes, from Washington to New York, and two hours and fifty minutes the other way, the difference being due to the re-

New York was a DeHavilland 4, adapted to American uses. Each is capable of 135 miles an hour. That makes the present schedule between those two cities one of nine hours, as against the 21 hours record offered by the fastest mail trains.

Military planes, according to Glenn H. Curtiss, cannot be used immediately and without alteration for commercial purposes. He believes it is not more reasonable to say that a destroyer could be taken from naval service and placed in the tramp trade without modification, than it is to say that a battle airplane could be used without alteration for the demands of peaceful service.



Aero Mail Routes in the United States

sistance offered by the prevailing winds, usually from a westerly direction. A stop for exchange of mail is made at Philadelphia. An average of seven and three-quarters tons of letter mail is being carried each month. The cost of the operation since it began, including development of new routes, is at the rate of \$108,223.41 a year, or 79 cents a mile operated. The cost a ton mile of mail carried is \$5.35. By this service mail between New York and Washington is advanced from two and one-half to three hours over the train service. In addition to the airplane mail carried there is dispatched daily from Washington to New York letter mail from southern connections made up to carrier districts in New York City, which mail is thereby delivered to all parts of New York the same afternoon instead of the following morning.

Most of the air fleet owned by the Post Office Department consists of planes formerly in the military or naval service. These are to be modified to fit them for peaceful purposes and eventually a distinct type of plane, it is expected, will be evolved. The plane which started the first mail flight from New York to Chicago was a Curtiss R-4, specially modified; the one which started from Chicago for

ROWLATT REPORT ON PLOTS IN INDIA

Evidence Shows That Young Students in India Are Recruited for Sedition Societies and at First Used as Messengers

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 3.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — In the last article it was pointed out that the committee appointed to investigate revolutionary conspiracies in India laid great stress on the methods pursued by the instigators of crime to enlist the aid of students and other young persons belonging to the respectable classes (bhadralok). Before any attempt is made to deal with the narrative of outrages contained in the report itself, this special feature must again be emphasized, lest the character of the whole anarchic movement be misunderstood. One instance will suffice. An educated dethu who was interned in his own village, confessed that he had no faith in the results of anarchism, but that he had joined a secret society out of affection for some one who had helped him as a student. His written statement goes on thus: "As regards the recruitment of young students as members of the secret society, it is done in the following way: The word, Liberty, has a charm which appeals peculiarly to young sentimental minds. Study of such books as the lives of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Washington, etc., make impressions upon young minds. Designing persons give out the idea of a widespread organization and tempt young men to join it as the best way of

serving the country. The new recruits are kept quite in the dark as to the magnitude of the work they are to do and are enticed into swallowing the tempting bait. They are in the beginning utilized as messengers and minor workers for carrying out news and information. Generally (gradually?) they are drawn into the actual work, and when once they have been thoroughly initiated into it, it becomes impossible to give up the connection with the secret organization. I have known from my personal experience that brothers do not trust one another, pupils regard their teachers as so many cowards, and look upon their parents as persons of the old school."

A third of the whole report is occupied with a study of revolutionary crime in Bengal, year by year, from 1906 to 1917. But, historically considered, Bombay takes precedence, and the development of conspiracies in that presidency, with which the Chitpavan Brahmins are specially connected, occupies the first chapter. After the sections relating to Bengal, there are other chapters dealing with the revolutionary movement in Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and Burma. Besides these will be found two chapters dealing with the relations between Indian conspirators and their German and Turkish abettors. That the stirring events narrated in these two chapters might have had an importance much greater than was actually the case, cannot be doubted; and such plots were, in fact, only frustrated, as were others, by the special powers which the government of India took to itself in the course of the war.

Although there was a close connection between individuals connected with the various revolutionary outrages, the movements cannot be said to have been centralized. On this account, Mr. Justice Rowlatt and his colleagues have found great difficulty in giving coherence to their narrative; it would prove still more difficult to achieve anything of the kind in a review such as this. Indeed, criminal manifestations are from their very nature wanting in unity and a genuine common purpose. But certain deductions can be made from the detailed accounts furnished in the report, and for this purpose the progress of revolutionary crime in Bengal may be considered. The most striking circumstance of all is the small proportion of crimes which led to a conviction in court. So great was the effect of this inability to secure the punishment of criminals as to cause the committee to say that it was recognized early in 1914 "that the forces of law and order working through the ordinary channels were beaten."

Even a cursory perusal of the tabulated lists of crimes shows the way in which the sums obtained by the bands engaged in organized robbery increased as crimes were perpetrated unchecked. Much of the amounts secured went to promote further outrages, or to pay for the legal defense of those who were occasionally arrested, but found the law's delays and rules of procedure very much in their favor. Another noticeable feature in these lists is the increase in the murders, or attempted murders, both of police functionaries who were busy investigating crimes of this nature and also of those who had given information, or were thought likely to give information incriminating members of the revolutionary societies.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt and his col-

leagues adduce reasons for the failure of the ordinary legal machinery in Bengal. In the first place they put want of evidence. No doubt the difficulty in this respect has been enhanced by terrorism. But apart from that, they say, it is necessary to bear in mind that in country districts the constabulary is still practically limited to what was formerly found necessary to maintain order among peaceable peasantry. There are scattered villages, often accessible during the rains in Eastern Bengal by water only. An armed band coming from a distance suddenly attacks a house or houses in one of these villages. The members of the gang have their faces covered with masks. They make a reckless use of firearms to keep the villagers at a distance and then depart, using the boats in which they came. They have generally cut the telegraph wires, if there are any. When perhaps after many hours, or even several days, an officer of experience reaches the spot he can collect no evidence satisfactorily identifying anyone as involved in the crime. With regard to outrages in towns, the character of the irregular streets with their open-fronted shops and dwellings must be borne in mind. Moreover, the Bengali dress with the loose shawl thrown over the shoulders and coming down over the hands in front makes it easy to carry even a heavy pistol like a Mauser in a way that would be impossible to a man in European clothes.

Many premises, too, are occupied jointly by undivided families, or a house or garden is used as a mess or meeting place for a number of youths. In such cases, when incriminating articles like arms or documents are found, it is often hard to bring home the possession to any particular individuals. Moreover, evidence as to identity has to be overwhelming. Confessions, too, are largely useless, for confessions made

to the police are not evidence. Hence, in many cases, no one is brought to justice, although the information received indicates beyond reasonable doubt some at least of the guilty parties. The result of this state of the law is, as the committee observe, that the facts are known because they cannot be proved. In other words, the facts are gathered from a number of confessions which are made freely, for the reason that none of them can be used in court.

It has also to be taken into account that trials in India are of remarkable length. This in itself gives an increased opportunity for terrorism. It is true that all conspiracy cases are necessarily long, as a large number of people have to be separately connected with the offense charged and each overt act has to be proved as a separate case, while the defenses of individuals may all be separate. But in India, remark the committee, all cases seem to be protracted by the multitude of points taken and by the cross-examination upon every sort of collateral matter of every witness, however unimportant, to a degree unknown in England. They point out also that the preparation of a complicated criminal case demands very careful consideration by experienced lawyers. In England such cases absorb the energies of a large and able staff. In Bengal there is nothing to compare with this organization, and it is no reflection upon the officers who have to do this work without the necessary training to say that the cases are not always presented as they should be.

Enough has been said to show that at the time when war broke out, the Indian Government was in need of large additional powers to deal with revolutionary crime. Actually the requirements of the military situation supplied such powers. What these were, and how they were used in the Bengal presidency, as well as in other parts of India, remains to be told in another article.

THRESHER BROTHERS

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19 and 15 Temple Place through to 41 West Street
Boston, Mass.

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Our Annual

January Clearance Sale
is now in progress

Unusual Values

You are most cordially invited to attend

Mail Orders Filled

Wanamaker Sale of Linens

Strictly Pure Linen—Upstairs

That we are able to offer these fine pure linens—is only possible now because we still had on hand certain reserve "treasure chests"—in bond. To offer them now—at these remarkable prices—when many other good stores are selling in their regular stocks mostly linen and cotton mixtures—and often all cotton—is almost beyond belief.

There are Nineteen Important Groups—some limited and because of the large prices we reserve the right to limit quantities to individuals if it appears they are buying to sell again. As a fact, we could sell out to one dealer the whole collection, wholesale, but this sale is for the public.

500 Dozen Cream White Napkins

18x18 in. \$2.25 doz.
20x20 in. \$3 doz.
22x22 in. \$1 and \$1.75 doz.

"Crown" Linen Tablecloths and Tops

36x36 in. \$1.50
45x45 in. \$2
54x54 in. \$3
63x63 in. \$4
72x72 in. \$4.75
72x90 in. \$5.85

"Crown" Linen Table Damask

36 in. \$1.25 yard
45 in. \$1.50 yard
54 in. \$1.75 yard
63 in. \$2 yard
72 in. \$2.25 yard

"Crown" Linen Napkins, \$7.50

24 inches square, in patterns to match.

250 Double Satin Tablecloths

21x21 yards. \$7.50
21x27 1/2 yards. \$8.50

200 Dozen Napkins \$8.50 Dozen

24 inches square, to match above cloths.

500 Doz. Heavy Damask Napkins

22x22 inches. \$5.75 doz.
24x24 inches. \$7.50 doz.

500 Dozen All-Linen Towels, \$9, \$10.80, \$12, \$15 Dozen

—about half price—
Plain or with Jacquard borders, hemstitched. Sizes range from 22x38 to 24x44 inches.

10,000 Yards Linen Kitchen Crash

For tea or roller towels, all linen, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c yard, for our 40c to 60c grades.

Linen Huck Towels, \$4.80 Doz.

All linen of a very serviceable quality, hemmed ends, with taped borders. 300 dozen.

Linen Bed Sheets and Pillow Cases

250 pairs linen sheets finished in two sizes—with hemstitched ends—
Double bed size, 90x96 inches, \$14.50 pair.
Single bed size, 72x96 inches, \$12.50 pair.
150 pairs of linen pillow cases, 45x36 inches, \$3.75 pair.

"Satin Band" Cloths and Napkins

Well-known brand of very fine linen.
Tablecloths from 21x24 yards at \$22 each to 24x25 yards at \$55 each.
Napkins to match, 20-inch at \$15 dozen, 22-inch at \$17.50 dozen; 26-inch at \$21 dozen.

\$35,000 WORTH OF MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Reductions of about 20 per cent below 1918 prices

7,200 Muslin Sheets

54x90 inches. \$1.45
63x99 inches. \$1.85
63x108 inches. \$2.00
72x99 inches. \$2.10
72x108 inches. \$2.25
81x90 inches. \$2.10
81x99 inches. \$2.25
90x99 inches. \$2.50
90x108 inches. \$2.65

12,000 Muslin Pillow Cases

42x36 inches. 42c
42x38 1/2 inches. 45c
45x36 inches. 45c
45x38 1/2 inches. 50c
50x38 1/2 inches. 60c
First Floor, Old Building

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

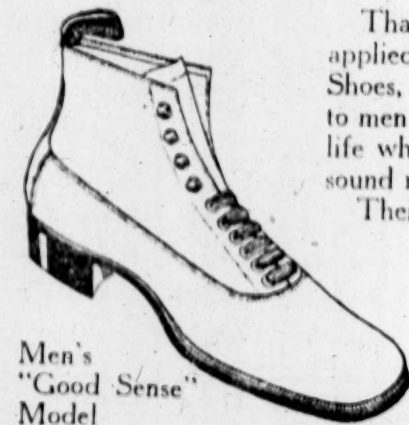
Say it with Flowers

On His Anniversary

It is always appropriate to Say it with Flowers for Anniversaries, Weddings and Social Events.

Your local Florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery service.

Mature Judgment



Men's "Good Sense" Model

That term could very properly be applied to Coward "Good Sense" Shoes, for they have always appealed to men who have reached that point of life when petty vanities disappear and sound reasoning is more manifest.

Their roomy toes and sensible, natural lines suit men who put comfort before everything else when considering shoes. And yet they are shoes that young men who also have some of that sounder judgment may well consider as the logical, sensible, day-in-and-day-out shoes of comfort.

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The Coward Shoe

FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

Report on German East Africa Shows That Year or So of British Rule Necessary Before Plebiscite Can Be Taken

Articles on this subject have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 2 and 3.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The British White Paper, after dealing at considerable length with the question of the attitude of the natives of German Southwest Africa toward British administration, turns to the subject of German East Africa. In the case of the former colony, it is well to remember that very early in the war it came under British rule, and thus there has been ample opportunity for the natives to become familiar with the salient features of the new rule. But with German East Africa it has been different. German resistance continued practically until the end of the war; in fact, it was not until after the armistice had been signed that the last section of the German forces under the redoubtable leader, General von Lettow, surrendered to the British in Northern Rhodesia. It is worthy of note, too, that the native troops have consistently fought against the British in conjunction with the German colonial troops. A period of tranquility and of peaceful British administration in German East Africa, therefore, is necessary before any reliable data can be forthcoming on the subject of native wishes. It is well to bear this circumstance in mind in reading the statements upon the East African colony. So far as the White Paper is concerned, these consist of reports by the British administrator upon the native attitude. There are thus no direct written testimonies of chiefs or head men, as in the case of Southwest Africa.

The administrator is frank from the outset. "In the first place," he says, "I think it was an error to assume that from the outbreak of war the natives of this country as a whole eagerly looked forward to the possibility of their deliverance by us from the tyrannical rule of the Germans. For some 30 years they had lived under no other form of government, and, vaguely realizing that European control, which insured the safety of life and property, was preferable to the state of anarchy which must otherwise prevail, they accepted the existing régime as an established fact. A fair number of coastal natives and the tribes of the northern frontier no doubt had more or less acquaintance with British methods, which they contrasted with German ideas to the disadvantage of the latter; but the mass of the inland population, generally of a lower order of intelligence, knew nothing of these things, and, in fact, little of anything outside the affairs of the particular village or community. The assumption that our arrival was anxiously awaited implied the risk of a later assumption that little effort would be needed to win the respect and affection of the people.

"It would, no doubt, have been a matter of little difficulty to establish the popularity of British rule at the outset had the exigencies of war permitted, but unfortunately this was not the case. The conditions of the campaign required that heavy and constantly growing demands should be made on the natives for assistance both in personnel and in material. They had already suffered from German exactions of this nature, but further requisitions were at once made upon them by us. Forced sale of foodstuffs and live stock at fixed prices have been continuous in the occupied territory, so that stocks have now become seriously depleted, while many thousands of men have been compelled to accompany the advance as porters for the period of hostilities, and of these very large numbers have not yet returned. Repeated calls for further drafts to make good wastage have in one or two localities brought the remaining native population to the verge of open resistance, and the situation has at times contained an element of anxiety, but recruiting in the northern area has now been discontinued, and during recent months the natives have shown signs of marked relief.

"Yet on the whole the tribes have borne the strain surprisingly well, and no trouble has occurred beyond a very natural disposition to evade conscription by flight. I think the native differentiation as a rule between the conditions resulting from war, and the normal circumstances of civil control in peace, though it is not easy for him

to understand why he should still suffer hardship when the tide of war has receded several hundreds of miles from his own immediate vicinity. He has suffered from the heavy exactions, first of the Germans then of ourselves, but as a rule is inclined to comfort himself with the philosophic reflection of the native proverb: 'When elephants fight it is the grass that suffers.'

The administrator then points out that the present moment, when his hardships are fresh in the mind of the native, is the most inopportune that could be chosen to ask him whether he prefers British to German methods of administration. It is inconceivable that he should not resent the loss of relatives and loss of stock. The natives, however, have been well disposed to the British from the outset because they were paid for supplies, which the Germans had taken without recompense.

"Although the Germans are to be credited with one or two salutary instances of legislation in the interest of the native population," the administrator says, "their ruling plan was evidently the exploitation of the black in the interest of the white, and this in actual practice, and in the details of native administration, frequently resulted in oppression and injustice. There is no doubt that from the native point of view the curse of the country was the subordinate official and the native policeman, who, probably with the idea of detribalization and the creation of an intermediate caste attached by interest to the government which supported them, were allowed a license that degenerated into extortion and brutality, which there was little real effort to check. The natives recruited as police by this administration in the early stages were raw and untrained villagers of the poorer class, and a certain number of former German policemen, trained in police duties, were enlisted with them, partly for their local knowledge, which was useful to the new officers, and partly for instructional purposes. But it was soon found that old police were not very amenable to a new discipline, and that the new men permitted themselves to adopt the oppressive attitude which they regarded as the traditional prerogative of a policeman, and from which they themselves had probably suffered in the past. The former German police have, therefore, been weeded out to the point of disappearance, and during the past year exemplary punishments have been awarded in all cases of misbehavior. The immediate effect of this has been most satisfactory. In every district the first reason given by natives for their preference for British rule is that they are no longer at the mercy of the police, whereas formerly they suffered from extortion and maltreatment and had no redress.

"Another change which has earned

the gratitude of the natives is the manner in which their complaints are now dealt with. It seems that in German times the district officer rarely left his headquarters. Many small cases were tried by native officials, who had power to flog and imprison, and occasionally a subordinate European, often of non-commissioned rank, would be sent out to exercise limited judicial powers temporarily conferred for the occasion. Powers of punishment exercised by these officials often took the form of a short term of imprisonment with 25 lashes on conviction and a further 25 after an interval of 14 days. It is claimed also that scant judicial inquiry was held as a rule; subordinates acted, bribes, and cases were rapidly disposed of with little evidence, so that it sometimes happened that a man with a genuine case received a flogging for wasting an officer's time. It is now a matter of very general remark among the natives that the lash is less freely used, and that even trivial cases are made the subject of careful personal investigation by a responsible officer, who devotes much time to cross-examination and the sifting of evidence, so that, whether the principal is a man of influence or a nonentity, miscarriage of justice can rarely occur. They appreciate very fully the ease with which British officers may be approached, and the personal interest in their affairs which is evidenced by the fact that officers make a point of traveling freely and becoming closely acquainted with their districts—a policy which I have always encouraged.

"A third point which is quoted as a cause for satisfaction with British rule is the method of tax collection, especially in the lake districts. Formerly it seems that when the annual demand was made, payment without delay was insisted on, so that a native without the requisite 3 rupees was often under the necessity of parting with a cow for that price in order to meet his obligation. Notice is now given when taxes become due, and the taxpayer is given reasonable time in which to find the necessary money. "There are, of course, more serious malcontents who will remain dissatisfied with the change of government, and these are to be looked for among the former police, akidas, and minor officials who have been displaced by us and are no longer able to enrich themselves at the expense of the villagers. But there is another element which may prove to be a distinct danger—the loyal German native soldier who for two years has been constantly defeated and yet has been ready to fight stoutly either in attack or defense. These men, and the thousands taken as prisoners of war, have to a great extent become detribalized, and were developed by the Germans into a distinct military caste and taught to regard themselves as a race superior to and apart from the ordinary native

of the country. It is not to be expected that they will ever accept with equanimity the position in which they will hereafter be placed, and the problem of dealing with them is one which will require very careful consideration when hostilities cease. In my view there would be distinct danger in permitting them to disperse all over the country to foster, in all probability, a spirit which would be antagonistic to the peaceful establishment of British rule.

"I am opposed in any case to the application of European theories of self-determination to the uncivilized natives of Africa, and think that such

application could be seriously suggested only by those whose acquaintance with the native and the native mind is of the slightest. The Negro in his present stage of development is intellectually incapacitated by his general ignorance from deciding what in this matter is in his own real interests, and I feel confident that this view will be shared by any official, be he British, French, Italian, Belgian, Portuguese, or German, who has had any considerable experience of African administration. It is for the European ruler to decide these questions for him, and then to assume the responsibility of giving him an en-

lightened and progressive system of government designed directly for his improvement. It is my belief that even now the natives of this country as a whole, were it possible to ascertain their real sentiments, would not desire the return of their former harsh rulers, partly no doubt from fear of the reprisals which they know would certainly be taken against all who have assisted or supported us, or entered our service; and I am convinced that, with the end of the campaign and the experience of a year or so of peaceful administration, they would not desire to exchange British rule for any other."

CLOTHING MAKERS IN NEW YORK ASK RAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, New York.—Increased wages and a 44-hour working week are demanded by striking clothing makers in this city, whose leaders, at a recent meeting, declined to submit this question of hours to arbitration. The garment workers ask also a 20 per cent increase in wages and the establishment of arbitration for collective bargaining.

Beattie & McGuire

Famous for Silks and Dress Goods

At 29 TEMPLE PLACE, 3d Floor

Entrance Between Emerson's and Wethern's

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Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Corduroys, Georgette Crepes, Chiffon Cloths, Silk and Cotton Nets, Chiffons, Dress Goods, Broadcloths, Suitings, Cloakings, Spool Silk, etc.

OPENS MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919

The Sale announced by us for this week differs very little from any of our other Renowned Semi-Annual Clearance Sales except that the QUANTITY of Reputable Merchandise offered is very much larger—thus making selection easier—QUALITIES, as usual, measuring up to our exacting standards, and VALUES greater than ever before because of the GENEROUS PRICE REDUCTIONS we have made at this time.

Our business having shown a phenomenal increase during the past year, and market conditions as they are today, there is absolutely no justification or merchandising excuse for this sale except Keeping Faith with our Friends, and a dominating desire to attract new ones. Scant consideration is given to profits here now. The Greatest Volume of Business ever, by beating all previous records, is what we are after.

Spool Silk 100 yards. Best quality. all colors, also black and white. Retail value 15c. Sale Price 10c

Owing to the very low prices that now prevail, all purchases must be considered final.

Spool Silk Large spools, full weight. best quality, black and white. Retail value \$1.00. Sale Price 65c

Corduroys

\$1.10 White Corduroy—32 inches wide—medium width cord, excellent quality and washable, correct weight for golf or sport skirts; will give satisfactory wear. Reduced for this sale to 68c

Velveteens

\$2.25 Velveteens—Imported, 27-inch, quality excellent with rich, close pile; colors are grey, slate, plum, taupe, damson; also black. Marked at this exceptional ally low price for clearance at \$1.40

Special

\$1.55-\$2.00 Fancy Dress Silks, yard wide, Plaids, checks and stripes, in Taffeta, Messaline and Louisette weaves, both dark and medium effects for Waists, Skirts and Dresses. Exceptional values. Sale Price \$1.38

Special

\$2.25-\$2.50 Novelty Dress Silks, 36 inches wide, Taffeta and Satin grounds with self-color, two-tone and multi-colored stripes, plaids and checks, rich, handsome styles for Suits or Dresses. Clearance Sale Price... \$1.68

Special

\$3.00-\$3.25 Imported Striped Silks, yard wide. A large variety of two and three-tone effects on Taffeta and Poul de Soie grounds in medium and dark street colorings, desirable for Suits, Dresses, etc. Marked for this Sale \$2.20 to

Foulard Silks

Values \$2.00-\$2.10 2000 Yards Foulard Silks—Yard wide, a big showing of attractive designs on colored grounds, plenty of navy, also black with white figures; fine twill weave of good quality; pure silk. All new goods just opened for this sale. Specially priced at \$1.48

Foulard Silks

Values \$2.25-\$2.50 Foulard Silks—40 inches wide, imported and domestic, best qualities pure silk; a large variety of choice and exclusive designs in both small neat effects and the bolder distinctive patterns. Anticipate your wants for the coming season at this attractive price... \$1.75

Wash Satins

\$1.75 Washable Satin—Yard wide, white and flesh, pure silk, fine quality, soft weave with lustrous finish; splendid weight for many purposes, such as waists, dresses, lingerie, etc.; launders perfectly. Exceptionally low price \$1.28

Pongee Silks

Note This Special—Japanese Pongee, natural color, 36-inch, all pure silk, firm weave, medium weight for dresses, guaranteed to wash and give long wear. We are certain that this value cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Actual retail value \$1.35. Priced for this Sale 78c

Wash Satins

\$2.00 Washable Satin—36-inch, white, also flesh pink, superior quality, firm, durable weave, smooth satiny finish; desirable weight for dresses, waists, under-things, etc.; will launder and give satisfactory wear. Clearance Sale \$1.58 Price

Georgette Crepes

Special—3000 yards Georgette Crepe, 39-40 inches wide, extra quality, and pure silk, firm crepey weave, woven not pressed; splendid range of colors, including white, ivory, flesh and black; all from our regular stocks and marked for this sale to \$1.38

Fancy Lining Silks

Special—\$2.00-\$2.25 Fancy Radium Silks, also fleur de soie weaves—40-inch printed in bright colored figures on plain grounds; a large assortment of both small and large designs, quite the vogue for effective coat or fur linings. Clearance Sale Price..... \$2.20

Mail Orders

Mail orders will be filled in order in which they are received with the utmost care and despatch. Customers should indicate a second and even third choice when possible, as many of the lots advertised are limited. Remit in Money Order or Check, adding parcel post charges, otherwise we shall send Express Collect. Deposit should accompany all C. O. D. orders.

Charge Accounts May be Opened by Furnishing Satisfactory References

BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Telephone 49 or 1580 Beach

Take Elevator

NOTE: New elevator, both modern and spacious, recently installed.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

January Sales

Gowns, Suits, Coats

Blouses, Sweater Coats

Separate Skirts and

Furs

At Reduced Prices

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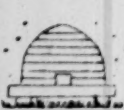
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GRAPHIC STORY OF THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN NAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on board H. M. S. Benbow, First Battle Squadron.

THE FIRTH OF FORTH, Scotland (Nov. 21).—The story of the great naval surrender shall be forever famous. It will increase. It is the tale of how the Grand Fleet for the consummation of its glory sailed in the fullness of its numbers and its strength and pride from the British shores out into the North Sea and brought back with it as willing captives the fleet of fallen Germany who had vainly dreamt of winning the sea command. Humbly and obediently did these great and really splendid vessels of the Teutons sail up the Firth of Forth between two long lines of the Grand Fleet guard such as had never been gathered in one place on the seas before.

As a spectacle of sea power this was a wonderful thing to view; it will not be seen again. As the climax of the tragedy of unhappy Germany, the grim symbol of the awful failure of a mad ambition, it was at once amazing and mysterious, for the Grand Fleet tonight, admirals and seamen and all between, declared that though they have witnessed it, and though through the darkness of the Firth they can see near to them the Hindenburg, the Von der Tann, the Bayern and the rest of them, they still cannot understand how at this bidding officers and men of even a half-demoralized Germany could bring this fleet across the seas and surrender it without the firing of a single shot.

This sense of mystery and wonder imbues the mind of the fleet tonight. I have seen officers and men leaning over the rails and looking out upon those German ships faintly silhouetted in the gloom, and then, after a moment's silent contemplation, moving away with a shake of the head and sometimes a murmur of, "Well, well," as of something that was beyond their comprehension. They say they could not have done it; rather, despite any armistice and any consequences, they would have sunk their ships halfway across the sea to the appointed place of surrender.

Such is this atmosphere of wonder and disbelief that late tonight, when for two or three hours this present witness was aboard a tiny Admiralty launch, threading his way among the ships and through the mine fields to a base, a rumor somehow reached us that the Germans aboard their ships had contrived to sink them after all at the last moment of this very last hour and that they were falling to the bottom of the Firth of Forth. It was, of course, untrue and absurd, but such a thing could ever have been mentioned, it accurately describes the amazing situation. The destruction of Xerxes' fleet at Salamis was a great and tragic thing, big with the fate of nations; so with the Spanish Armada; so with the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. Times and circumstances were different, and in some respects these sea affairs of the first historical magnitude were each greater and more remarkable than the surrender of the German Navy to the Grand Fleet, without a battle, in the North Sea on a sunny morning in November, but in many ways that surrender is more marvelous, more difficult for adequate comprehension than any of the other events. It is more difficult for those who saw it than for those who did not see, because the visible fact was more marvelous than any spoken or written description could ever be. I watched it all from the bridge of His Majesty's Steamship Benbow, one of the finest ships of the first battle squadron, floated since the beginning of the war, worth £2,000,000, displacing 25,000 tons, carrying ten 13.5-inch, a dozen six-inch and many others—some odd facts just to indicate fairly the standard type of ship that brought about this strange affair. The Emperor of India, the Iron Duke, and the Marlborough are exactly like her.

According to the terms of the armistice and the subsequent arrangements made between Admiral Beatty of the Grand Fleet and Admiral Moorer for Germany, that part of the German Navy that was to be given up was to sail from its home base at 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 20, and was to make for a point in the North Sea some 50 miles east of May Island, which is just clear of the entrance to the Firth of Forth. Before reaching this point it was to be met by a Grand Fleet escort to lead it in. To the flower of the German Navy, built up patiently through more than a generation to satisfy a great ambition and to terrorize the world, there were to be added full 70 destroyers. What remained in German harbors was not enough to yield Germany a victory over a third-class naval power, and even that which was left had for the present to be disarmed. The Grand Fleet learned in due course that this navy had started for its surrender. A few wireless messages came from one to the other. The fleets were in touch, and the idea came to mind that the Germans seemed anxious to show that they were doing their best to conform with equanimity and exactness to inextinguishable demands.

There was the information to begin with that the King was unable to make the passage now and another ship would have to be substituted for it later. Then came the message, "Kohn has all her condensers leaking. In case she cannot keep her place in line, she will be towed by one of the other cruisers." Somehow Kohn, in spite of her condensers, seems to have struggled on, for she filed in with the rest. These German explanations through the air to their conquerors, the fleet admirals, the seeming anxiety to satisfy, and the apology in advance for a possibility of being late, all this so vastly unthinkably different from the arrogant Germany in the pride of her strength so recently, first laid on the Grand Fleet that sense of mystery and the incredible that may still in some measure remain with it. Still later came the news from the German Admiral that one of his 50

destroyers had struck a mine and sunk, so that there would be but 49. The Germans, as we discovered, entertained the profoundest apprehension concerning the mine that lay, or might lay, or which they thought lay, in their path, or near it and in one remarkable case they believed mines to be in a place because they themselves had laid them, but they were not—however, that is a story that it is not permissible to tell.

On this day before the surrender, when the German squadron, some 70 strong, was making its most melancholy voyage, a peculiar placidity pervaded the Grand Fleet. There was a sense of something tremendous coming; officers of all grades seemed calm and went about their ordinary business, but tarried now and then to make remarks which might have seemed a little irrelevant, for there was a certain small excitement half suppressed. It was not because they were so soon going out to meet the enemy, who indeed was much less than half an enemy now, but it was partly because this was a victory to be won not in an ordinary naval way, and while the Grand Fleet was glad that there should be no useless sacrifice on either side, still it felt that in the silence of the guns, this plain flightless surrender, there was something too humiliating, too ignominious, with which they would almost rather not be associated. One is certain that they would have felt better if the German Admiral had sent another wireless to state that half or more of his charges had revolted and were either engaged in boring holes in the bottom of their ships, or were preparing their guns for action.

"Why," said a navigating commander to us, "even the poor little Spaniards, with their obsolete old navy as they called it, came out and fought and were sunk when the American fleet went after them, and the disparity between the strength of the two fleets then was much greater than that between the German and the Grand Fleet. There is nothing so sure in war that if the Germans had come out and fought again we should have dispatched them rapidly. It is certain they would scarcely have lasted an hour. Yet in naval warfare, with the difference that a couple of successful torpedoes will make, there is always an uncertainty, an off-chance, even in certainty, and the Germans should have taken it." However, our officer was thinking then that the German ships were as trim and prepared inside as at the first glance we had of them, they looked on the exterior, but when eventually they came into the Firth of Forth we found that that was not the case. There was little preparation made on this day before the Grand Fleet sailed out to meet the other, for the reason that preparation in these times is always complicated. A number of instructions were issued from the Queen Elizabeth, the flagship of Admiral Beatty. One of these was a memorandum concerning conduct toward the enemy; for it had to be impressed that he was still something of an enemy. This document read: (1) It is to be impressed on all officers and men that a state of war exists during the armistice. (2) Their relations with officers and men of the German Navy with whom they may now be brought into contact are to be of a strictly formal character. (3) In dealing with the late enemy, while courtesy is obligatory, the methods with which they have waged the war must not be forgotten. (4) No international compliments are to be paid and all conversation is forbidden, except in regard to the immediate business to be transacted. (5) If it is necessary to provide food for German officers and men, they should not be entertained, but it should be served to them in a place specially set apart. If it is necessary to accept food from the Germans, a request is to be made that it is to be similarly served.

On this afternoon there were also issued and circulated among the navigating officers of the fleet two foolscap sheets depicting in diagram form the order of the Grand Fleet for its going out and coming in on the great occasion. One plan was, "Cruising orders when approaching rendezvous with German ships proceeding to Scotland for internment," and the other was "Order of the British Fleet escorting units of the German High Sea Fleet for internment into harbor." On these plans the position of each squadron in the double line was indicated and that of the German vessels and all the auxiliary units making up this remarkable pageant.

During the afternoon King George and Queen Mary visited the fleet and amid cheers sped past each ship in turn. The fleet was happy and contented. Here gathered about the great Firth Bridge, some above it and others below, were the best ships of the British Navy, five of the Americans and a French warship, the Admiral Aube. There was a long row of submarines lying flat on the surface and seeming to one's imagination that in idleness they were enjoying the crisp November air after all their deep-sea findings. Strange ships like the new Vindictive and the Furious were to be seen about, having an appearance that made their functions a difficult thing for a landsman to guess. One long, flat, elevated deck they seemed to have with the fewest encumbrances, no funnels in the way. They remind one of pictures seen of Noah's Ark, for beneath the deck or roof was simply one long inclosure. In the darkness of the night when one was skimming past various battle-craft in a little launch, one of these strange ships loomed up and seemed no ship at all, but some long, low island rock. There is no mystery about them; they are aeroplane ships, built specially for their task of holding the machines and providing them with good landing accommodation. That same afternoon we saw the birdmen of the navy take to wing from these nests of theirs, and for a while they showed their skill in the air, which seemed skill at

least as good as anything exhibited elsewhere, and in particular they climbed up straight and fast as if leaping upward by the assistance of some magic rope.

Hereabouts was everything for the assertion of naval power. And a few cable lengths away was a unit that gave that touch of pathos to the scene which, like salt to meat, makes for perfect appreciation. On the northern shore of the Firth are the great newly developed naval dockyards of Rosyth, where a new and thickly populated town has sprung up. Here is the repairing shop of the Grand Fleet, and here could be seen, her mast and funnels clearly to be distinguished, the original Dreadnaught, mother of the big ships of the navy, the founder of

Emperor as seen in this faint light of night gathering up her speed was an impressive sight of silent strength, and so it was with all. Seen from the Benbow's fo'c'st'le, she was an enormous but compact and well-shaped mass seated on the water, tapering away quickly to the fine point of her mainmast head. It was a graceful shape, something like a mammoth pear with the base on the water, with just one white light as of a shining diamond, set in the middle, the sternlight of the ship. Without a quiver or a shake the Emperor of India began to move; a moment later the Benbow was following, and then the Iron Duke; not by a yard, as it seemed, were the positions changed. It was a quarter to 4, and thus in silent solemnity



Admiral Sir David Beatty

Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy, acknowledging cheers of the Grand Fleet, after the German surrender.

a type. She can still do good business, but her day is really over, and among inanimate things there is nothing so pathetic as a fighting ship whose day is done, as those realize who have for a moment contemplated the picture of the Temeraire as Turner painted it. The Dreadnaught had to stay behind when all her brood went out for this amazing victory.

The fleet was happy on this afternoon and evening; only there was a little anxiety as to whether the mist that hung would lift completely by the morning as it promised, that nothing should be lost in the view of the German surrender. In the evening on His Majesty's Ship Benbow there was a cinema entertainment for officers in the captain's cabin. The midshipmen, according to rule, squatted on the floor in front of the remainder of the company, and they and all assisted in the entertainment—wild adventures of love and life on the American prairies, and the Mexican border—with much humorous comment and the cheery singing at appropriate moments of certain popular American airs. In such humor were the ships of the Grand Fleet, once or twice a contemplative person paused to wonder how it should be with the other creeping westward from Wilhelmshaven. Half an hour later when moving to his cabin, the midshipmen in their hammocks, beneath which he had to bend, were far away in sleep, from which even an accidental bump could not awaken them. Such was the night before. There was not a sound from anywhere.

At half-past 2 a. m. one was called by arrangement, on deck and below a change had taken place in these three hours. There was now a certain liveliness. Men were bustling about and doing things which evidently needed to be urgently done. There was a rattling of chains. Signals were twinkling from the lamps of every ship. About 3 o'clock the "W" was signalled, and the business of weighing the anchors began. The Benbow heard that the Marlborough, near to her and of her own first battle squadron class, had fouled her cable, so that it was unlikely she would be able to start with the rest. (She came up later and joined in the display.) We were aware at this time that the destroyers, in the van of what was destined to be the most remarkable procession of battleships ever known, had already sped away to sea. So also by now the light cruiser squadrons must have done, and others of the forward units. Of course, the cruiser Cardiff, which had gone out a long way in advance to meet the Germans and guide them on to the rendezvous, being a law unto herself, was far out to sea by this.

And then a little before 4 o'clock in the morning those on the Benbow felt an instinctive sense of motion—instinctively because there was little more except a slight changing relative position to the lights about to indicate it. There was no whistling, no hauling in the gangways, no loud orderings, and no throbbing of the ship, for turbines amid masses of surrounding machinery as in a battleship make little disturbance. Ahead of the Benbow, only a matter of three cables, was the Emperor of India, and just so much behind was the Iron Duke. The

and in single file did this mighty line of warships file out down the Firth of Forth. The ships were as near to each other as was compatible with safety and comfort; one could have hailed His Majesty's Ship, Emperor, or the Duke with ease; yet they told us that from first to last this line of ships of the Grand Fleet was a full 56 miles. "And yes," said a smart lieutenant, "I think that when the German sees it, he will agree that his skin than much valor might have been."

Many things were now being done, things which were not described in the reign of King Censor. For one, the paravanes were cast overboard. These are a war invention, and of like big, iron fish with fins, some 19 or 12 feet long, at a guess, and from davits one is cast into the sea on each side of the ship. If the cast is good and successful it then swims along 20 feet below the surface, and a little distance from the side of the ship, being fastened to a steel line, is attached to the bows. The paravane is a mine catcher. Thanks to the forward pressure of water—or some other force—there is small risk of a ship striking a mine dead on her stem; the mine floats past down the side of the ship, and there then is the danger. But now as it floats its under fastenings come into contact with this line of course, and the mine slips and is guided until it comes to the paravane itself. There its wiring is guided with certainty to the jaws of our protector, and in these jaws are the sharpest teeth, which cut the fastening and send the mine adrift. It is an excellent invention. About 5 o'clock over went the paravanes of the Benbow, as they did from the side of every ship. That on the port side was at first a little stupid, and had to be taken up and swung out again before it would swim as a serviceable paravane should.

Soon the order was given for "Raise steam for full speed as soon as possible." It is the custom of the Grand Fleet to hurry along, for in time of war there are submarines to which many knots are as an antidote. It was a still, dark night, a little chilly. The moon should have been nearly at the full, but was behind a mass of clouds. All the better was this for the study of many interesting lights, marking the gates, the booms, the cables among the mines. Away on the shore to starboard there was a brilliant array of many lights resembling the illuminations of a casino or other seaside resort establishment, as we have viewed them from shipboard in times of peace. But here we could see many parallel rows of small inlets with wharves, as it were, attached, just as it appeared, like a gigantic series of ocean staircases. But they were all empty and silent, though the lights were at the full. "Yes," said one of the officers on the bridge to us, "there are the nests of the destroyers, but the birds have flown! Those nests are all empty for the first time since the war began." Passing through the Firth Bridge, it seemed by an optical delusion which never loses interest, that the point of the Benbow's mast must strike and carry away the white light at the very apex of the span. However the lamp was left there for the Iron Duke behind, and the Iron Duke would have left it

for the Marlborough were not the Benbow, in these early hours of morning, working with desperate energy at her cable test, on the great derrick, through this upward piece of ill-fortune, she should miss the show. More empty stations were to be marked in the gloom as the Benbow crept along. The berths of the battle cruisers were vacant, so were the stations of the American ships. The points of two masts rose from the waters in a ghostly way; they belonged to the old Cunard liner, Campania, which had sunk there only a few days before.

The morning was maturing. The Benbow was making more speed, in harmony with her consorts in the line. And presently, as the day broke, there was some haste in some parts of the ship, for the order was given that she should prepare for action! It was not a playful order, or an order for the sake of exercise, or such an order as might be given at maneuvers. It was one that contemplated the contingency that soon the guns might have to shoot against the enemy. No order could have been more serious or more efficiently carried out. Hatches were fastened down; progress to some parts of the ship was thereafter impossible. Loose things were tied up or removed. Decks were cleared. Particularly the guns were manned, and the shells were set at hand with the cages down to the magazine in the utmost working order. The Benbow and all the rest could then have fired a broadside. And now one noted that the men had a sternness of countenance, a look of realization and determination that they only assume at this moment of preparation for action. They have known since the war began what action has meant.

The truth of the matter is, that though treachery was not expected, though there was confidence that the Germans for their own sakes meant well with their arrangements for delivering their ships, there could be no absolute dependence, and this small measure of uncertainty was much magnified by the wonder and mystery of the intention to surrender, which the Grand Fleet now, as the time approached, could understand even less than before it was a distinct possibility, as it seemed, that the Germans at the last moment would determine to put up a fight, whatever the odds were, even at a case, would have forgotten all about points of treachery and have thought the better of them for it. That was why there was this settled preparation for action, the same on every ship. Certain battle quivers were experienced by some; the emotion of the day had opened at the rising of the sun.

From no one ship could much of that long, majestic line be seen, for it was as straight as if it were drawn along a ruler, so the stern of the Emperor of India and the bow of the Iron Duke were most of what could be perceived until, for a reason, the line was bent a little and then there was a view for as far as the eye could see from one end to the other.

Such a stately line it was! White ensigns were proudly floating, two or more on each ship. And now the signalmen were busy and the different signs and colors were continually run up and whipped down again. Out on wider waters the time had come for a new formation, the development of the columns in single line ahead that was marked on the plans we had examined overnight. So there was some doubling in and out, and presently we had the full grand spectacle of these twin lines, though one, according to arrangement, had gone away six miles on our port quarter and at the dim, gray horizon could only just be seen.

Let us describe the formation, for it indicates the variety and the extent of this marvelous naval array. Take the line on the left, to begin with. It was led by the first and sixth light cruiser squadrons of eight ships in all, and then after an interval of half a mile there were two ships of the first cruiser squadron. Next there was the fifth battle squadron of five ships and the sixth battle squadron, which, as everybody knows, was purely American, consisting of the New York, flying the flag of Admiral Rodman, Florida, Wyoming, Texas and Arkansas. Nine ships of the second battle squadron followed, and at the end of them was the Queen Elizabeth.

"Q. E.," they call her in the navy, the flagship of Admiral Beatty. The Lion and four other ships of the first battle cruiser squadron came after, and five ships of the fourth light cruiser squadron brought up the rear. The other line, six miles apart, was led by eight ships of the third and second light cruiser squadrons. Then, after an interval, came the Minotaur, Vindictive and Furious, being classes of themselves. Next were five ships of the fourth battle squadron and then a splendid nine of the first battle squadron, with our Benbow fourth along it. Four more of the second battle squadron followed, and four of the seventh light cruiser squadron were as whippers in. But these were not all. At different points in the center of the space between these lines were the King Orry and the Phaeton, and between them and the line on the left were the Blanche and the Fearless, with the Boadicea and the Blonde in corresponding positions on the Benbow's side. These were linking ships, serving diverse functions, and especially that of passing on the signals down these enormous lines which were still some 20 miles in length. And at the front of it all, spread across, were the Castor and the fleet of destroyers. This was the cage of steel and guns in which the German fleet, on its surrender, was to be inclosed.

Now all was ready for it. Fog which had hung over the waters of the Firth and the North Sea for nearly a week had lifted for the first time, and the sun was shining on a smooth sea. A wide spread of blue with amethyst and many tints of red and opalescent bronze filled the sky above. It was expected that according to arrangements our leading ships would be in touch with the Germans soon after 9 o'clock. The exact spot arranged for this historic meeting was charted as "Lat. 56 deg. 11 min. N., long. 10 deg. 20 min. W." It is not a custom of the navy to display emotion, but admirals and captains, and all others downward in rank, had some difficulty in concealing their curiosity when the time came for the Germans to be seen. But we became aware that the ships in front at last had really seen these surrendering Germans, had taken them into their care. For some minutes afterward all eyes in the Benbow were strained away over the port bow where the surrenderers must advance.

They came at last. It was true. We could see them. They came up in the horizon mist like ships of fancy. Out there on the limit of vision there hung a thick, even stripe of white cloud, beyond which was the other Grand Fleet line which for the present, six miles away, was invisible. It was in this fleecy setting that the Germans must appear, and one knew they were there when His Majesty's Ship, Cardiff, leading them, was seen to come along with her sausage balloon flying high above. Then gradually the hulls of the German ships could be made out, one by one. The sunlight bore upon them and they appeared like small, straight lines a little whiter than the surroundings, while it seemed that the sun focused on a spot on each and made it shine like a speck of burning bronze. Between the Grand Fleet lines in the appointed way sailed this German fleet, surrendered now, and though it could make no more than 12 knots, it was moving still in the contrary direction and soon a view of all had been obtained.

At the head of their line was the Seydlitz, the Moltke, the Hindenburg, the Derfflinger, and the Von der Tann, and then there followed the bigger ships, with the Friedrich der Grosse flying the Admiral's flag at the head of them. Then there was a wide space of sea, and three miles or so behind were the seven German cruisers; three miles more and then the destroyers, British and German, with the Castor leading. It was, indeed, a glorious pageant, but as those German ships sailed in their single file down that line, looking, even by Grand Fleet standards, to be fine and splendid ships, it seemed that they were too good for such ignominious business as they were engaged upon—for there is no other way in which to describe it. The full wonder, the mystery, the triumph and the tragedy of it all, were now working on the minds of the men of the victorious fleet. Each of the Germans was flying the German flag, with the eagle in the center of the black cross, but those standards by this time lost their significance, and their time was short. So docile did that line of the German fleet appear as it crept along, an enemy with a keen remembrance could still feel a touch of sorrow for its appalling humiliation.

Presently they were completely within the cage of ships prepared for them, and then the order was given from Q. E. to the two lines of the Grand Fleet to "alter course 16 points by divisions," which simply meant that each squadron should turn right about and bring itself to point for home, thus sailing with the Germans and not away from them. With a beautiful precision this movement was made. As the Emperor of India was wheeling round beyond the Benbow's bows, it seemed that we must almost touch her, so close to each other were all the ships in this movement. Now this ship was behind us, and the Iron Duke was leading, the general order, of course, being as before but reversed, with the Germans now to starboard of our line.

So all sailed slowly toward the Scottish shore, slowly because the Germans could not make more than 12 knots to the hour and once or twice it seemed that we moved too fast for them. A great British airship came along and hovered over the surrenderers, low down sometimes, and its nose lower than the rest of it, as if, in keen curiosity, it were peering hard into these strange craft engaged upon an adventure so very sad. When mind and emotions had gathered as much of this remarkable spectacle as was possible, another one was presented which in its way created even more wonder and more awe. The Grand Fleet that had continually been finding difficulty in holding itself down to the German rate of speed, halted a little more, and so it came about that the Benbow and her companions found themselves abreast of the tail of the middle or surrendering line, that is to say, abreast of the grand company of the destroyers. It came upon us suddenly, and it was marvelous. There were the 49 German destroyers and three times as many of the British kind wrapped themselves about them, crept close to them, shepherded them so wonderfully. And with these 200 vessels all compact it seemed verily really covered with them, and an Admiral of long experience turned aside to admit to somebody that even he had seen nothing like it and felt that impossibilities were now achieved.

So during the morning hours and the early part of that sunny afternoon we steamed toward Largo Bay on the north side of the Firth of Forth where should be taken and the Germans boarded. Admiral Beatty signalled, order that every possible facility should be given to the men engaged below to come to deck for a view of the German ships as they sailed in their new captivity. A mood of much complacency pervaded the Grand Fleet. There was a little private and personal signaling when high officers felt constrained to pass an emotion to friends on other ships. "Does this not take you back to old times and sweet memories?" was one such signal, and indeed with the remembrance of many naval adventures and fine successes

and great displays, this was a time for thoughts of the past. There was another maneuver, and the line on each side was halved in length and made into a double line for better compactness. Thus a better view was to be had of the full extent of this grand armada, and the wonder of it all increased.

The end approached. Orders had to be given and the flagship, Q. E., came to be a more continual consideration. She had now hoisted at her peak the ensign that was flown by the Lion at the battle of Jutland, part of which had been shot away. At half-past 12 Admiral Beatty made a signal that will be historic—"The German flag is to be hauled down at sunset today and not hoisted again without permission." It was an order that sent a strange emotion through the whole Grand Fleet: it was the mark of conquest and finality. Presently, when nearing the place for anchorage, Q. E. came out of the line, and as the big vessels passed her by, ships' companies gave ringing cheers for the Admiral, who could be seen raising his cap for thanks. This was another of the great moments of the day.

They came to anchorage at last, and then the ships that were no longer needed moved on to their old moorings up the Forth. Those kept behind made a square row, and their German hostesses and husbands were especially liked. Two or three of our aeroplanes rose up and circled about in the air above the square of German ships, around which a few destroyers were standing sentinel. Once or twice an aeroplane seemed to skim a German deck. The sun was setting like a globe of fire amid coppery vapors. At three minutes to 4 it was officially set, and at that moment the German ensigns were to be hauled down and not sent up again "without permission." It was another of the solemn, tragic moments. From the Benbow we watched for it on the König Albert, which was the ship the Benbow was specially called upon to attend, each of the Germans being thus allotted to a British guard. The moment came, there was the German flag, and suddenly, almost with a jerk, as it seemed, it fell.

Then British officers boarded the German ships to make a brief preliminary inspection to be followed by one more exhaustive on the following day. The main purpose was to see that the German ships were unarmed and defenseless, and that some conditions of the armistice were being faithfully observed. They found nothing of which they might complain. There were no rifles or revolvers or ammunition to be discovered on the ships, and in some cases the breech blocks of the big guns had been moved and left behind at Wilhelmshaven. Discipline varied; on some ships it was tolerable, but on many it was evidently giving way. The vessels generally were not very clean, and there was a clear impression that they were in poor trim for fighting, if any fighting had to be done. But what impressed the visitors most of all was the extreme despondency of the German officers. Their dejection was utter and complete; they were overwhelmed by the humiliation of their position. But they were courteous enough.

Only one thing remained to be done, to make a solemn and fitting end to a day that forever will be marked in history as that of a strange and most marvelous naval achievement, better symbolical than anything else of the fall of an empire and the triumph of right and justice. Thanks had to be given. From the flagship Admiral Beatty signalled—"It is my intention to hold a service of thanksgiving at 6 o'clock today for the victory which Almighty God has vouchsafed His Majesty's arms, and every ship is recommended to do the same." The crew and the marines were informed that there was no compulsion for attendance, but invariably they came on deck for this unique service.

Now it was dark again; everything was quiet and still. Only a few twinkling lights were to be seen on the ships. The Benbow's chaplain in his surplice came on deck and took his customary station forward, with the captain on his right underneath the long and narrow barrels of a pair of gigantic thirteen-and-a-half-inch guns. The officers were behind the padre and the captain; sailors, marines and others spread round in a half circle, with the great mass of a gun turret behind. The ship's band was ranged immediately in front of them. A few small electric lights gave enough illumination for the reading of the hymns. Above was the firmament in which a star or two were shining. An intense solemnity pressed upon this company.

"Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven, To His feet thy tribute bring;" That was the beginning of the first hymn sung. The music spread across the waters; the Germans must have heard this thanksgiving from all the ships that now surrounded them. Then there was prayer and another hymn which ended—"But lo! there breaks a yet more glorious day; The saints triumphant rise in bright array; The King of Glory passes on his way, Alleluia!" One verse from the national anthem, and all was done.

"Der Tag!" "Deutschland über Alles!" And this was the tragic finish of it all.

CHICAGO TO BE
CAMPAIGN BASE

Republican National Committee
to Direct Its Presidential Battle
From the Middle West—
Early Meeting Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the central western states acknowledged by Republican leaders as the doubtful states in the coming presidential campaign, Chicago will become the national headquarters of the Republican National Committee and the national campaign will be directed from this point, it was stated by Fred W. Upham, national treasurer of the Republican Party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Headquarters of the national committee have been opened at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. At present this is known as the western headquarters of the national committee. Mr. Upham stated, but when the campaign actually opens the national headquarters will be transferred from New York City to Chicago. An office of the national committee has also been opened in San Francisco, California.

The fight in the coming campaign is in the West, especially in the Missouri Valley states that were lost to the Republican Party in the 1916 campaign," said Mr. Upham, in commenting on the significance of the decision of the national committee to make Chicago its permanent headquarters.

Another significant fact which indicates that the Republican leaders believe that the big battle for political supremacy will be in the West is that both the chairman and the treasurer of the national committee are western men. Mr. Upham, the treasurer, being a Chicago man, and Will H. Hays, the national chairman, being from Indiana.

The first session of the national committee will be held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on Jan. 10. This meeting, Mr. Upham said, was simply a "get-together meeting." It is reported in political circles as being the first big move in preparing for the 1920 presidential campaign. Chairman Hays is expected to arrive in Chicago within a few days, and much of his time will be spent here, Mr. Upham said, until the headquarters of the national committee are permanently established in Chicago, when he is expected to make this his headquarters.

That the Republican leaders do not have the concern over New York State, which was carried by the Republicans in the 1916 presidential campaign, that they do over the Central West and California, is evident. The East and North did splendidly by the Republican Party in the last campaign, said Mr. Upham.

New York State, it is evident, is not considered by the party leaders as the deciding factor in the coming campaign, as it was in former campaigns. From the signs on the political horizon, it looks as if Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Kentucky would be some of the states in the West that will be given special attention by Republican campaign managers. The electoral vote of the states mentioned went to President Wilson in 1916.

DR. NAON'S STAND ON
NEUTRALITY VERIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A translation of the letter written by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, resigning the post as Ambassador to the United States from Argentina, in December, 1917, which has been recently received in New York, shows Dr. Naon's conviction that the neutrality maintained by his government was unjustifiable, and that

for the political interests of Argentina, the Pan-American policy should be consolidated in order to bring about harmony and cooperation, particularly between the United States and Argentina. In conclusion, the document reads:

"There is a fundamental divergence of opinion which calls for my withdrawal. I cannot even see the possibility of any middle way. The policy of neutrality which, as I see the government is resolved to maintain, is, for me, profoundly an erroneous policy. Sooner or later it will discredit the moral standard of our name; it will hurt our prestige, and may even perhaps cause doubt of our political ability to carry on the mission of instruction and responsibility which is our duty in the reorganization of international life."

COMMISSION DROPS
90 MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—According to a statement issued by Travis H. Whitney, public service commissioner, of this city, about 90 men in military service, half of whom are still on duty in France, are among those whom the commission is obliged to drop because of the cut made in its appropriation by the Board of Estimate. It was said that under civil service rules these men are subject to dismissal.

Mr. Whitney explained that under the Penner Law the Board of Estimate provided money to pay men in the army and navy only until they are discharged from military service and return to their work with the commission. These men, however, cannot be reinstated, as their positions have been abolished.

FREIGHT HANDLERS
ON RAILROAD STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Freight handlers for the New York Central Railroad have struck because the company would not grant them an eight-hour day and an increase of the daily wage from 42 to 50 cents. The company is hiring substitutes. The union men say their demands were theoretically granted when the government assumed direction of the roads, placing all of them on an eight-hour basis. But they assert they still receive the same rate for 12 hours as for eight, and are expected to work 10 hours a day. The men placed their demands before the Railroad Wage Board on Nov. 15, and say they have received no satisfaction thus far.

SERVING OF LIQUOR
TO MEN IN UNIFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That there may be no misunderstanding with regard to the present regulation concerning the serving of liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform, Francis G. Caffey, United States district attorney, has issued the following statement:

"The prohibition is still in full force and will continue until Congress provides otherwise. In the present situation where uniforms are worn both by discharged men and men still in the service, the risk is upon the persons selling or delivering drinks. Where a man wears a uniform he is presumed to be a member of the military forces."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The League of Free Nations of Massachusetts at a recent meeting sent the following cablegram to President Wilson: "We admire and applaud the true Americanism of your Manchester (England) speech and stand behind you for a world league and covenant for world peace."

LAX EDUCATIONAL
SYSTEM IS ALLEGED

Committee Investigating the New
Hampshire School Methods
Points Out Six Defects and
Urges Remedial Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Six defects in the system of public education are pointed out in the report of the select committee on education to Gov. John H. Bartlett and the New Hampshire Legislature, made public today. "No other State in New England is so lax in enforcing recognition of school responsibilities," the committee finds.

There are no compulsory evening schools, although 26,783 residents have been found who cannot use the English language. There is no provision for schools of any kind in the unorganized part of New Hampshire. There is no standard school year nor annual minimum of work required of pupils. Educational opportunity is neither equal nor universal. No authority exists to guarantee proper conditions for the pupils or to secure attention to easily remedied physical defects.

Supervision of schools is lacking where most needed and is optional everywhere, as is supervision of school-teachers. There is no power lodged in any official sufficient to insure the proper administration of schools or to establish and maintain educational standards. On the subject of Americanization, the committee says that "a common language and ability on the part of citizens to think intelligently are essential to the existence of free institutions."

The committee is headed by Gen. Frank S. Streeter, chairman of the New Hampshire Americanization Committee, and it recommends that legislation be enacted immediately to remedy the defects pointed out. A plan of educational organization patterned after that in force in Vermont is proposed. The public instruction should be vested in a state board which will consist of a number of practical men and women. This board will carry on its work through a staff of educational experts, the board of five to serve without pay and the experts to be hired by the State and devote their entire time to the work.

This board would take over the duties now performed by the superintendent of public instruction, the trustees of normal schools and the Board of Vocational Education, and, in addition, have authority to prescribe the duties and qualifications of all teachers in the public schools, prescribe a minimum curriculum and make all rules and regulations necessary for an efficient school system.

Evening schools, with compulsory attendance by all who cannot read and write English, is advocated. "No man can see the conditions on which the problems of tomorrow will depend," the report concludes, "but we may be sure that they will be widely different from those in which the present generation has grown up. The one bulwark that can be raised in advance against the sudden rush of unforeseen peril is a sound and universally applied system of education for the average man. For this the State should provide, before the storm breaks."

FRANK DUVECKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Frank Duvecke, the etcher and painter, who passed away here Friday, was one of the foremost American artists. Al-

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though little known by the general public, because he was very much of a "painter's painter," his work was given the highest appreciation by his fellow artists, and while it has not as yet been authoritatively estimated, it was undoubtedly one of the strongest influences for better craftsmanship in the country. Becoming active in American art at a time of its ebb, his individual talent, enhanced by the solid, vigorous teachings of his masters, von Diez and Leibl, was not only salutary but did much to set up new standards and to inspire new ideals. His paintings were practically all portraits and figure studies, the best known being his "Whistling Boy," "Portrait of Professor Loeffel," and "Girl and Forget-me-not." Duvecke established schools in Munich and Florence and later became an instructor in the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts. A large collection of his works hangs in the Cincinnati Museum.

LOUISIANA HAS
LARGE ROAD PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Road building projects of Louisiana, which is entering on the greatest road-construction program ever undertaken in the South, have received a total of \$681,116 from federal funds, according to information given out by the State Highway Department. Of this sum, \$225,688 has been appropriated to work already under way in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Ascension, Richland, Lincoln and Rapides.

To amounts, partially expended or soon to be expended, may be added \$1,191,953, making a total of \$1,873,069, which will be spent on 29 federal aid projects alone, under the supervision of Duncan Buie, state highway engineer. Funds available in addition to the federal aid extended are derived principally from parish bond issues, in which some 50 of the 63 parishes of the State have participated.

DEFENSE SOCIETY AND
RETURNING SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The American Defense Society announces that the New York Citizens Committee will act quite independently of the Mayor's committee in welcoming the returning soldiers and sailors from overseas. A public meeting of representatives of civic and patriotic organizations will be held shortly to arrange the particulars.

SEIZED LIQUOR DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Alabama—Confiscated liquors worth \$150,000 were destroyed recently by Sheriff W. H. Holcombe on order from the courts. The liquors had accumulated during several years, as a result of raids. Officials and a large crowd witnessed the deputy sheriffs break the bottles and jugs and let the liquor run into the sewers.

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NEWS SERVICE IS
EXTENDED SOUTH

Papers in Many South American
Cities to Receive Dispatches
of the Associated Press

NEW YORK, New York—Beginning with the new year, The Associated Press commenced the sending of a daily news report by cable to a number of the leading papers in Panama and South America which recently have been elected to membership in the association. These newly elected members are:

Buenos Aires, Argentina—La Nacion and La Prensa.
Lima, Peru—El Comercio (morning), El Comercio (evening), La Cronica, La Prensa (morning), La Prensa (evening) and El Tiempo.
Santiago, Chile—El Mercurio, La Nacion and Ultimas Noticias.
Valparaiso, Chile—El Mercurio (morning) and El Mercurio (evening).
Panama—El Diario and The Star and Herald.

Guayaquil, Ecuador—El Telegrafo. Antofagasta, Chile—El Mercurio. This service is started with the cooperation of the "All America Cables"—the Central and South American Telegraph Company. It is planned to bring about its extension by the election of more members representing the leading papers in Brazil, Uruguay, and other South and Central American republics.

The addition of these new members in South America to the Associated Press list of papers means the linking together, for the mutual exchange of news, of virtually all the important cities of South America with the entire northern continent. The Associated Press thus serves directly, through its 1136 members in the United States, its association with the Canadian Press, Ltd. (which includes all of the important papers of Canada), its important memberships in Mexico and Cuba, and now many of the important papers of South America, every settled part of the Western Hemisphere. The new members will contribute to the association each its regional news, thus extending and assuring the incoming news service.

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NORTHWESTERN
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Purple Expects to Turn Out a Strong Football Eleven Next Fall as Much Promising Material Will Return to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Illinois—If all the former Northwestern University football stars who are or have been in service, and who intend to resume their studies, are able to re-enroll at the university, the Purple should have one of the best football teams in its history in 1919.

To begin with, the Purple will have a nucleus of good players from the 1918 squad, not counting those who will be lost by completing their regular span of collegiate eligibility. There were several promising freshmen who were allowed to compete on the team last autumn, under the relaxed eligibility code of the Student Army Training Corps, and these men are regarded as almost certain to be back. Added to this nucleus is a band of returning athletes from officers' training camps, who were lost to the Northwestern team in the middle of the recent season.

This latter lot includes picked men, several of them among the best football material with which Coach Murphy began the lean season of 1918. Several of them already have re-entered Northwestern University, and most of the others have communicated their intention of doing so to Mr. Murphy.

Still more highly trained football men will be available next autumn, however, from the men at different army and navy posts about the country. Several of them thus counted on are well-known players of various service elevens. Others were on the active fighting front in France, or on active service at sea, when the armistice to end the war was signed last November.

According to the outlook at present, the team next fall, although it will lose some of the very best men of the 1918 season, will secure reinforcements to make up the losses. Graduation and the expiration of eligibility periods of play will deprive the team of its best kicker of 1918, and a quota of stars from both the rush line and the backfield. Under the conditions of former years, these gaps would leave a discouraging outlook. Not so for 1919, however. A punter will be recovered from the list of players who were assigned to officers' training camps. A drop kicker will come from the navy. The material for ends will be reinforced by excellent players right out of service. At tackle, the 1918 material will carry over some excellent men. At center, the regular pivot man of the formidable Great Lakes Naval Training Station team will be available.

In the backfield there will be line huckers, forward passers, fine end runners and halfbacks of ability, some of them already with reputations arising from their gridiron feats of former seasons.

A résumé of the prospects for 1919, with men who at present are listed among the probable candidates on next fall's gridiron squad, has been made by Head Coach Murphy. The calculations, in terms of individual players, are as follows:

Ends—R. L. Grier '21, from Camp Taylor; M. R. Grier '22, in some 1918 games; J. D. Norman '21, in some 1918 games; John Hayes '20, in some 1918 games; Unmack, in some 1918 games; Scott '22, in some 1918 games; Fred Norman '18, all-western end in 1918, has written from France that he hopes to return to the university and secure his degree, and also to play football next fall.

Tackles—J. A. Turner '22, a fixture at the position in 1918; R. S. Chandler '22, who made good and played in many 1918 games; E. W. Kraft '22, of the famous Kraft family of intercollegiate athletic fame in the central west.

Guards—Graham Penfield '22, who played various line positions in the recent season; John Guttman '22, in some 1918 games; Deason, a good guard on the 1918 team; E. O. Scofield '22, of the 1918 squad; Pvt. E. W. Kaiser, from Camp Grant.

Centers—Young '20, who held first claim on the position for the 1918 season; Arthur Wirtz '22, of the 1918 squad; Charles Knight '21, regular center on Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Quarterbacks—H. B. Edgren '22, who played a backfield position conspicuously well in 1918; Ensign W. R. D. Brightmire '19, who has written that he expects his discharge from the navy, and may be back at Northwestern to compete in indoor track athletics this winter.

Halfbacks—G. D. Geis '22, back from Camp Taylor, an all-around good backfield man and punter; Harry Eliason '21, of Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Ensign L. D. Ellingwood '19, of 1917, who has written from European waters that he may be out of the navy before next September, in which case he would finish his schooling.

Fullbacks—Samuel Peyton '21, regular fullback, 1918; R. A. C. Koehler '19, without dispute the best fullback in the West in 1918, on the Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserves team.

There are other trained football men who are expected to cast their lot with Northwestern's squad next fall, if they can make arrangements. The names: Richard Reiche, end on Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, and formerly at University of Illinois. If Reiche matriculates at

Northwestern, following his navy discharge, he would have to play a year on the freshman team before he would be eligible for the Purple varsity.

H. N. Omer '21, at Camp Taylor, who will re-enter Northwestern unless he decides to take up the military as a profession. Omer is son of Capt. L. N. Omer, United States Army, athletic officer at Camp Grant, and formerly athletic director for Northwestern University.

Line players—Robert Randolph '19, tackle in 1917, who may come back from the navy; A. Mullinix '19, dental, who, like Randolph, is in France; Lieutenant Reeves, tackle in 1916, also in France.

Halfbacks—Elson Whitacre '21, who played in varsity games a few years ago, and now is in the army in France; Harold Erickson, formerly of St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minnesota, and a regular halfback on the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team. Like Reiche, Erickson would have to remain a year on the Northwestern freshman team before he would be eligible for the Purple varsity.

This gratifying list of football men who are "possibilities" for next season will, of course, be further swelled by a smattering of returning players who do not appear in the calculations at present. Even without further additions, Coach Murphy has sufficient material of proved football worth to make the outlook a bright one.

LONDON LEADERS
ARE DEFEATED

Queens Park Rangers Win From Crystal Palace in Big Football Competition by Score of 3 to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Crystal Palace, the leaders of the London football competition suffered a defeat at the hands of Queen's Park Rangers on Nov. 9, by a score of 3 goals to 2, thereby forfeiting a couple of possible points. The winners had no advantage in numbers, but won simply by a slight superiority in a game that was well contested. The position of the Palace at the head of the table is not affected by the above result, for Tottenham Hotspur, their nearest rivals, were completely eclipsed at Brentford by 7 goals to 1, and other possible leaders failed to win at Millwall. Here the Arsenal were the visitors, and they made a draw of it by scoring three out of the six goals scored. Chelsea fared better at Fulham, and won by the odd goal of three. They are second in the table with the same number of points as the Arsenal and the Spurs. Prolific scoring was a feature of the remaining match in the London Combination. On the Clapton Orient ground West Ham penetrated the home defense on five occasions with only one goal scored against them. The remarkable thing about this game was that none of the goals were scored until the second half of the game was begun, and the five goals were rattled through in a space of 45 minutes.

The champions of the Midland section of the league ran away with their opponents on Saturday. Playing on their own ground, the Notts Forest team beat Bradford City to the tune of 6 to 1. Holford being responsible for three of the winners' goals. Another big victory fell to Leicester Fosse, playing against Sheffield Wednesday. Ten goals were scored in this game, and the Fosse claimed seven of them. On the Sheffield United enclosure Lincoln City went under by 6 to 1. Kitchen mastering the visitors' defense on three occasions. A reversal of previous verdicts was seen at Coventry. This newly admitted team was badly beaten recently by Notts County, but on Saturday, encouraged by their own spectators and, perhaps, by the imminence of great international events, they triumphed by 5 to 1. Barnsley, no longer the great cup-fighting team of pre-war days, were again beaten at home, this time by Huddersfield, 4 to 2. The Humber clubs were unsuccessful in their engagements. Hull were at home to Birmingham and lost by 3 to 0, while Grimsby were beaten at Leeds by 3 to 1. Leeds City, it may be well to note, are slowly creeping up the league table, and may yet emulate their feat of the previous season, when they carried off the championship of the section. Meanwhile, they are second in the table and two points behind Notts Forest. Bradford, who used to be a great stumbling block in the way of the City, only just got the better of Rotherham by 2 to 1 on Saturday.

The apparently invincible Everton team are still going ahead, their latest victory being gained at the expense of Stoke, the champions. This is the second victory over Stoke during the present season, and the fact that it was gained on the Stoke ground by 2 to 0 supports the evidence of the competition table that no team is as yet strong enough to wrest the championship from the Everton organization. They are at present four points ahead of Liverpool, who won easily on Saturday against Burnley Port Vale by 4 to 0. In contrast with the two Liverpool clubs, the two Manchester teams were unsuccessful. The City team managed to pull off a draw against Stockport, but the United lost at home to Rochdale, 1 to 0. Seven goals were scored at Bury, where Blackburn Rovers obtained four to their credit. All the three falling to the losers were from the boot of their forward, Wright. The remaining games call for no comment. Blackpool, Bolton and Southport won against Oldham 3 to 1, Burnley, 3 to 0 and Preston North End 1 to 0.

BASEBALL DATES
BEING PREPARED

National and American League Schedule Makers Meet at French Lick, Indiana, to Draft 1919 Playing Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Indianapolis Bureau

FRENCH LICK, Indiana—The work of drafting the National and American League baseball playing schedules for the season of 1919 has been under way in this city with J. A. Heydler, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, and Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh National League Club, representing the National League and B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, representing that organization.

Further than the announcement that the championship seasons will begin April 23 this year instead of April 11 or 12 as in past years, and that only 140 games are to be played instead of the customary 154, nothing definite has been given out, nor will the list of dates be announced until they have been accepted at the joint meeting of the two major leagues in New York City, Jan. 16.

President Heydler dropped off at Chicago on his way to this place from New York. He held a conference with the stockholders of the Chicago Club, at which matters relating to that club were discussed. He said after the conference that he does not expect any opposition to the proposed 140-game schedule, although he revealed that the Chicago Club is not in favor of the short season. He said the seven other clubs agreed by a mail vote to a 140-game schedule.

What President Heydler believes will be the most important question to be considered at the joint meeting is the formation of a new National Baseball Commission. He said the National League will propose the appointment of a one-man commission. "If this cannot be accomplished I shall vote for a three-man commission, the chairman of which shall have no connection with baseball, either as a club president or stockholder in any club," President Heydler said. "This, of course, means that the National League does not favor the retention of A. G. Herrmann, the present chairman."

The National League executive made an attempt to see Henry O'Day, the veteran umpire, to sign him to a 1919 contract, but it was later learned that O'Day had gone South.

A. G. Herrmann Is Silent

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, would not comment on that part of President Heydler's statement which referred to the chairmanship of the commission.

Mr. Herrmann said he would recommend at the meeting of the commission to be held in Cincinnati Monday that organization of the body be postponed until the joint session of the National and American leagues in New York on Jan. 16.

ATHLETIC NOTES

LONDON, England—The Canadian rugby team selected to play against the South Africans at Richmond, Nov. 9, turned out several men short and had to pick up men on the field. Though every one in the side played a valiant game, they never looked like scoring and were finally defeated by 27 points to 0.

Guy's Hospital defeated the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich by 13 points to 6 on Nov. 9.

Over a course of 16,000 points Falkner, the billiard professional, defeated Stevenson at Thurston's Hall, Leicester Square, on Nov. 9; by 7279 points, from a start of 2600. This defeat of the senior constitutes one of the heaviest ever inflicted on a leading billiards professional in the United Kingdom.

DEWBURY ON TOP IN RUGBY

DEWBURY, England—Dewbury took the lead in the Northern Rugby Union (professional) football competition on Nov. 9, defeating Leeds and Dewbury by 7 points to 2. Bradford, the Hull players, did all the scoring for the winners, while Stacey kicked the Leeds goal. The only other game played under the auspices of the Northern Union resulted in a win for Hunslet over Bradford Northern by 10 points to 0.



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OTTAWA TEAM IS
LEADING LEAGUE

Takes First Place in the National Hockey Series by Defeating the Canadiens, 7 to 2

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	2	1	.750
Canadiens	2	2	.500
Toronto	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the presence of 6000 people and under the patronage of a distinguished party from Government House, the Ottawa hockey team signally defeated the Canadiens by a score of 7 to 2, in the Arena Rink, Thursday night. Ottawa thus took first place in the National Hockey League race with three wins and one defeat.

Brilliant team play coupled with vicious checking back, were responsible for the Ottawa victory, while lack of cooperation among the players helped lose the game for the Canadiens.

As a matter of fact the Ottawa outclassed their opponents from the first, securing a handy lead of three goals in the first period despite many brilliant rallies mostly individual in character. For Ottawa S. Cleghorn and Denny starred, while Lalonde and Corbeau for the Canadiens won applause.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by Lord Minto, Lord Richard Neville and other members of the household occupied the royal box. With them was Captain Carpenter, V. C. R. N., the hero of the attack of the Vindictive on Zebruge harbor. The latter received a great ovation when he accompanied the Duke to the center of the ice to face the puck.

Denny opened the game by scoring for Ottawa half a minute after play began. Six minutes later Boucher, on a pass, netted and then Darragh, following with a third 10 minutes afterward.

The second period was uneventful for a time. Lalonde cheered his followers by fooling Benedict. Denny and Darragh, however, further increased the Ottawa lead before the game ended. The last period was fast. Ottawa adding two more to the score. Pire scored the second of the Canadiens' goal halfway through the period. The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Denny, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th	Pire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

LEWIS IS RELEASED
FROM NAVAL WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, California—G. E. Lewis, formerly of the Boston American League Baseball Club, now left-felder for the New York Americans, has been relieved from active service in the United States Navy. He was a chief seaman, but had been detailed for special service as an intelligence officer in connection with the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Despite reports to the contrary, he does not consider himself a free agent, and expects to have no trouble coming to terms with Manager Miller Huggins of the New York club.

QUINBY TO RETURN TO ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Massachusetts—F. L. Quinby, Yale '018, is expected to be back in Andover in time to resume his duties of coach of the Phillips Andover Academy baseball team. Quinby has been doing Y. M. C. A. work in France and has written that he will probably be released in time to reach the academy before baseball practice is due to start.

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Beginning January 1, 1919, every Leviathan and Anaconda belt will be sold under a guarantee definitely protecting the buyer against stretch.

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Indianapolis	St. Paul		
Kansas City	Minneapolis		
Louisville	Omaha		
Memphis	Portland, Ore.		
Mobile	Seattle		
Montreal	Salt Lake City		
Nashville	Spokane		
Philadelphia	Tacoma		
Pittsburgh	Vancouver		
Rochester	Victoria		
Sacramento	Seattle		
St. Louis	Spokane		
St. Paul	Tacoma		
Union City	Vancouver		
Wichita	Yonkers		

NEW YORK PRESIDENT
BACK FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut.-Col. T. L. Huston, president and half owner of the New York American League Baseball Club, has arrived in this city after 16 months' service in France with the fifteenth regiment of engineers.

Colonel Huston, who also is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was one of the first men from the big leagues to enter the army, offering his services to the War Department on the day the United States entered the war.

Colonel Huston urges that organized baseball come to the aid of former players who were wounded in the war, asserting that "we cannot do too much for them." He said he approved all the steps taken by his partner, Col. J. J. Ruppert, to strengthen the New York Americans, and predicted a prosperous season in 1919.

Colonel Huston says that he expects to continue his interest in baseball, and that his stock in the club is not for sale.

HARVARD HOCKEY
MEN ASSEMBLED

Sixty-Five Candidates for Crimson Varsity and Freshman Sevens Turn Out at Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Whether Harvard is to have a formal varsity hockey team this winter will not be definitely known until after the next meeting of the Harvard Athletic Committee, which will probably take place next week. That the men interested in playing this game are very anxious to see a varsity team formed is well known; but there seem to be one or two obstacles in the way of having a varsity. There will be a regular freshman seven for a certainty, and it will have a good schedule of games, probably winding up its season with a game against Yale 1922.

Candidates for the varsity and freshman teams got together in the offices of the Harvard Athletic Association for the first time Thursday evening. There were 65 men out, by a majority of them freshmen. R. E. Gross, coach of the informal varsity and freshman teams of 1918, addressed the candidates, as did E. L. Bigelow, captain of the 1921 freshman team.

The lateness and the fact that the players are without an indoor rink on which to play or practice, are the chief obstacles to having a varsity team. No schedules have as yet been arranged, and this work, in itself, takes considerable time. Then, too, without an indoor rink, practice and playing is very uncertain, and unless it is possible to arrange games for days when they can surely be played, it is difficult to do much in the way of schedule making, especially where there is as little money for athletic competition as is the case at the colleges just now.

Rinks have been erected at Soldiers Field, but there is no ice on which to play. By the first of next week it is expected that there will be ice, and then the Crimson players will get down to action. Gross will probably coach the varsity and freshmen this winter, as last year, although there is a possibility that Alfred Winsor, the famous Harvard coach of past years, will come out to help in this work, especially just before the games with Yale, should varsity and freshman contests be arranged with the Elis as usual.

IRISH FOOTBALL NOV. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Belfast Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland—Linfield, Celtic and Glentoran were on the successful sides in the association football games played in Belfast on Nov. 9. Linfield were opposed by Cliftonville, and on their own ground won by 2 goals to 2. Only one goal was scored in each of the other two matches; but it was sufficient to give Celtic the points against Belfast Distillery, and Glentoran the verdict over Belfast United.

NEW YORK CLUB
BUYS A CATCHER

Earl Smith of the Rochester Club Is Secured by the Giants for Five Players and Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Now that Earl Smith, the Rochester International League catcher of 1918, has been secured by the New York Giants, followers of the latter team expect that Manager J. J. McGraw has not only strengthened his catching department, which was rather weak, but has also helped out his pitchers by giving them a splendid backstop to relieve McCorty and Rariden.

That Smith is rated by Manager McGraw and other major league managers as a very fine catcher is evidenced by the fact that the New York club was willing to give Rochester five players and some cash in return. The New York players who were involved in the trade are Wilhoit and Kelly, outfielders; Waite and Ozden, pitchers, and Rodriguez, the Cuban utility infielder.

In addition to giving up the above named players, Manager McGraw has released Outfielder Pitt and Catcher O'Neill under an optional agreement. Manager McGraw believes that these two players will become major-league men with a little more experience in minor-league circles, and it is expected that they will be recalled next fall by the Giants.

It has not yet been decided where the Giants will do their training next spring, and nothing will be done about the plans for the coming season until after the joint meeting of the two major leagues here on Jan. 16.

GLEASON ACCEPTS
COMISKEY'S OFFER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—William Gleason, recently appointed manager of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, says that he has accepted the position offered him by President C. A. Comiskey.

"I don't know exactly what I shall do in my new position, but I am going to New York Jan. 16 for a conference and shall know more about it then."

"Every man on the team will get a square deal. How I shall succeed no one can tell, but I will do my best to see that the White Sox finish the season with flying colors."

MAINE PRODUCTS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUGUSTA, Maine—C. M. White, chief of the bureau of seed improvement, connected with the State Department of Agriculture, in his annual report, says that a scarcity of labor and fertilizer, with high prices for both, added to the difficult problems of Maine farmers, but, true to the American spirit of using difficulties as opportunities to test ability, they closed the season of 1918 with a wheat production quadrupled, potatoes increased 3,000,000 bushels, corn 200,000 bushels, and an oat crop equal to that of 1917.

BUILDINGS AS WAR MEMORIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—The erection of community buildings as memorials to the men who served their country during the great war is being discussed in North Carolina. The plan is to raise the funds by private subscription.

NEW ZEALANDERS
BEAT AUSTRALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—At Herne Hill Nov. 9, a New Zealand rugby football team defeated an Australian XV by 6 points to 0. Neither side was the "strongest" that could be selected from troops in the United Kingdom; but nevertheless the teams were well above the average quality seen during the war. The New Zealanders were well up in the scrums and general forward play; but the Australians were not left behind in this department.

What actually won the match, which was played under extremely difficult conditions, such as greasy field and sloppy ground, was the all-round back play of the New Zealanders. To discount their undoubted superiority, Corporal Gwynne played a fine individual game for the Australian side. The teams:

Australia—Pte. W. Watts (Chateaux, N. S. W.); Sergeant Francis, Corp. I. Gwynne (Glebe, N. S. W.); Staff Sergeant Cohen (Queensland); Sergeant Beveridge (N. S. W.); Pte. J. White (Glebe, N. S. W.); Cadet Ruhl (N. S. W.); Corporal Houston (N. S. W.); Corporal Gray (N. S. W.); Corporal Oxenham (Queensland); captain, Staff-Sergeant T. Osburn, Staff-Sergeant Miller, Gunner Green, Private Watkins.

New Zealand—Corporal Watson, Corporal Fowler, Spr. O'Brien, Private Kennedy, Private Spicer, Private Henry, Lance Corporal Houston, Lieutenant Byrne, Private H. Wilson, Corporal Patterson, Spr. Denny, Spr. Keenan, Gunner Hasel, Corp. C. Anderson, Staff-Sergeant J. Wilson (capt.).

Referee, Mr. E. W. Calver (L.S.R.U.R.).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
SHOWS SURPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Glasgow Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Rangers were the only Scottish football club playing under the association code on Nov. 11, to win on a home ground. Their success over Clyde by 3 to 0 was quite expected. Less so was Celtic's drawn game with the Hearts as the visitors, for the Midlothian team have done none too well recently. Amongst those home clubs who succeeded in averting defeat were Greenock Morton and Motherwell. The former were up against the amateurs from Queens Park and had to share the six goals scored with their resourceful opponents. Motherwell had Clydebank to face and did well to make a draw of one goal each. Those who won outright were Airdrieonians against Ayr 4 to 1, Academicals against Dumbarton 2 to 1, Kilmarnock against Falkirk, 1 to 0, St. Mirren against Hibernian 2 to 1, and Partick Thistle against Third Lanark 2 to 1.

HILLMAN IS EXPECTED
BACK AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, New Hampshire—According to an announcement made by H. G. Pender, graduate manager of the Dartmouth College Athletic Council, H. L. Hillman, athletic coach,

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL TRADE PLANS FOR TRANSITION

Head of Great Britain's Textile Production Activities Explains Methods for Dealing With Contracts for Military Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Nov. 22)—For the purpose of explaining the method in which it is proposed to deal with contracts for military goods, the completion of which in their present form may not be necessary, the Director of Wool Textile Production (Sir Charles Sykes) addressed in Bradford this week a specially convened meeting of representatives of the industry from all parts of the country. In the course of his speech, Sir Charles said he felt it his duty at the earliest possible moment to place before the trade the views of the War Office, which was the executive department responsible for matters concerning the wool trade, with regard to the measures it was necessary to take in view of the transition from war to peace production. As Director of Wool Textile Production his main work was done, but not the least difficult period lay before them, and it was therefore his intention to see the work through. The national credit had enabled the government to purchase this year between £50,000,000 and £80,000,000 worth of wool, and at the present moment there were extant contracts for delivery to the government of over £30,000,000 worth of wool textiles. The government were still wholly responsible for this material, and manufacturers and their sub-contractors—spinners, shoddy makers and others—were still responsible for delivery. Under the "break" clause, which had been inserted in each contract, the government might, however, cancel such contracts within 14 days, and take over the raw or semi-manufactured material on the basis of the net invoice price. He was most anxious that as soon as possible business should resume its normal channels, and he had advised the War Office that the powers under the "break" clause should be used with the utmost discretion, in order that the transition from war to peace production should be gradual, employment steadily maintained and the financial stability of the trade insured.

As a minimum program the government had to provide clothing for the demobilized soldiers and a certain quantity of cloth at fixed prices for civilian wear until normal conditions were restored. More debatable, perhaps, were the claims that were being made upon Great Britain from abroad, but this was a question the solution of which must largely rest with those responsible for foreign policy. All the government departments concerned had agreed that in cases where it might be necessary to make provision of cloth through government channels for Allies, such provision should only be made on condition that the allied governments concerned controlled the price up to the consumer.

For a long time yet large quantities of clothing would be required for the armies. No one should in any way slacken output on government account until instructions from the department had been received. It was proposed that contracts should be continued, but for cloth of a somewhat different character suitable for the new government needs, and made as far as possible wholly or in part of the same raw material. That would insure continuity of production, and meet necessary requirements. He was making it his business to secure that raw material not required in this manner should at once be released for ordinary civil trade. But the release would be subject to the rationing scheme, which would continue so long as raw material was in short supply. The control over machinery exercised under the War Control and Felt Machinery Order was being withdrawn immediately, but it must not be forgotten that priority must be given to government work.

It was quite clear that, given the necessary raw material, the demand for clothing would be such that there would be no apprehension of unemployment. He was confident that the trade would be able to absorb all its labor. With regard to raw material, he was hopeful. The Survey General of Supply was making strenuous efforts to obtain the necessary shipping to bring all the raw material required to Great Britain. This transportation would not be an easy matter, and would not be accomplished all at once, but as an increasing proportion of shipping was released for this purpose every effort would be made to utilize it in the most advantageous manner.

At a meeting of the Board of Control this week it was reported that for the forthcoming rationing period of four months the minimum weight of tops to be released for civilian purposes, including export, would be in excess of the quantity for the current period, but it was not possible at the moment to say what the military requirements would be, and the civil release would be adjusted in accordance with any fluctuations of the amount required for military purposes. In order that the full production of the combs might be available for the trade, either for military or civil purposes, it was stated that woven puttees, blankets and hosiery were still urgently required, as well as cloth for suits for demobilized soldiers.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	62	63 1/2	62	63
Am Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Am Car & Ferry	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Am Loco	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62
Am Smelter	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
Am Tel & Tel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101
Am Wire	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Albion	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94
Baldwin	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
B & O	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Beth Steel	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62
Beth Stl & Iron	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
B R	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Chas & Son	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Chester	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
C M & St P	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
C R I & P	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
C R I & P 7 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Corn Products	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Crescent Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Cuba Cane pfd	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
Edison	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Gen Motors	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
Goodrich	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
Int'l Harb	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Int'l M pfd	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112
Kennecott	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Max Motor	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Met Pet	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Midvale	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
N Y Central	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Norfolk	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Pan-Am	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
Penn	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
Pierce-Farrell	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Reading	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Republic	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
So Pacific	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103
Studebaker	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Texas Co	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189
Tex Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125
Union Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
U S Rubber	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
U S Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
U S Steel pfd	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
Westinghouse	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Willsow	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
Total sales	753,500			

LIBERTY BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
Lib 4 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Lib 5 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99
Lib 6 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102
Lib 7 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
Lib 8 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108
Lib 9 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111
Lib 10 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
Lib 11 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117
Lib 12 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98
Br 4 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102
Br 5 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
Br 6 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108
Br 7 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111
Br 8 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
Br 9 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117
Br 10 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120
Br 11 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101
Am Wire	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Am Loco	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62
Am Beet Sugar	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63
Am Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Am Car & Ferry	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Am Smelter	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
Albion	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94
Baldwin	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
B & O	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Beth Steel	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62
Beth Stl & Iron	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
B R	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Chas & Son	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Chester	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
C M & St P	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
C R I & P	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
C R I & P 7 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Corn Products	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Crescent Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Cuba Cane pfd	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
Edison	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Gen Motors	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
Goodrich	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
Int'l Harb	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Int'l M pfd	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112
Kennecott	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Max Motor	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Met Pet	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Midvale	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
N Y Central	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Norfolk	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Pan-Am	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
Penn	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
Pierce-Farrell	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Reading	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Republic	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
So Pacific	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103
Studebaker	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Texas Co	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189
Tex Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125
Union Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
U S Rubber	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
U S Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
U S Steel pfd	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
Westinghouse	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Willsow	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27

NEW YORK CURB

Friday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
A H C Metal	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8
Aetna Expd	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2
Bld Ledges	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2
Boston & Mont	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Cash Ind	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2
Chas & Son	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Chester	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
C M & St P	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
C R I & P	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
C R I & P 7 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Corn Products	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Crescent Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Cuba Cane pfd	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
Edison	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Gen Motors	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
Goodrich	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
Int'l Harb	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Int'l M pfd	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112
Kennecott	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Max Motor	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Met Pet	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Midvale	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
N Y Central	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Norfolk	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Pan-Am	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
Penn	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
Pierce-Farrell	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Reading	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
Republic	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
So Pacific	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103
Studebaker	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Texas Co	188 1/2	189 1/2	188 1/2	189
Tex Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125
Union Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
U S Rubber	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
U S Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
U S Steel pfd	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
Westinghouse	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Willsow	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27

to a statement issued by the United States Geological Survey. The lead and the recoverable zinc of ores mined was approximately 563,000 tons and 427,000 tons as compared with 651,156 tons and 711,192 tons in 1917.

LONDON STOCKS REMAIN FIRM

LONDON, England.—Trading in securities on the Stock Exchange here remained dull yesterday, but the markets were firm as a whole. The gilt-edged section was harder. Mexican issues held well. The feeling in industrial was cheerful, reflecting the gradual withdrawal of restrictions due to the war.

DIVIDENDS

The Wells-Fargo Company directors further deferred consideration of dividend.

The Midwest Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 20 on stock of record Jan. 2.

The Ancona Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 24.

The American Beet Sugar Company has declared a dividend of \$8 a share on the stock in quarterly installments of \$2 each.

The Fairbanks Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The American Ice Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The Hamilton Woolen Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 3 per cent, both payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Jan. 2.

The Willis-Overland Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 20.

The directors of Julius Kayser & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 20.

The United States Rubber Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the first preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the second preferred stocks, payable Jan. 28 to stock of record Jan. 15.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York.—Merchandise paper 5 1/2 and 5 3/4. Sterling 60-day bills 4 7/8, commercial 60-day bills 4 7/8, demand 4 7/8, cables 4 7/8. France demand 4 5/8, cables 4 5/8. Gold demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. Life demand 6 3/4, cables 6 3/4. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm; time loans firm, 60-day 5 1/2 and 5 3/4, 90 days 5 1/2 and 5 3/4, 6 months 5 1/2 and 5 3/4. Call money easier, high 6, low 4, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5 1/2, offered at 5 1/2, last loan 5 1/2. Bank acceptances 4 1/4.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION CO.

NEW YORK, New York.—Changes in earnings of the Northern Ohio Traction Company for the year ended Nov. 30 follow:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$7,092,668	\$7,792,086
Operating expenses	1,708,748	1,869,934
Gross income	5,383,920	5,922,152
Fixed charges	1,108,547	1,108,547
Net income	4,275,373	4,813,605
Preferred div	208,694	208,694
Surplus	4,066,679	4,604,911
Depreciation	235,000	235,000
Balance	3,831,679	4,369,911

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 80, General Asphalt com 39 1/2, Lehigh Nav 7 1/2, Lake Superior 18, Phila Co 31, Phila Tr 25 1/2, Phila Tr 7 1/2, Union Tract 23, United Gas Imp 7 1/2.

BOSTON ELEVATED'S GAINS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gross receipts of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for December increased \$595,554, or 36.3 per cent over the similar month a year ago, the fare being eight cents last month and five a year ago.

B

MUSIC

Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Clefante Campanini's contributions to the music of the week in Chicago began on Monday, Dec. 23, with a performance of Massenet's "Manon," in which Miss Gail presented a highly sympathetic interpretation of the title role and in which Charles Fontaine made his first appearance in the part of the Chevalier des Grieux. The newcomer demonstrated that in bringing him to Chicago Mr. Campanini had acted wisely; for Mr. Fontaine, possessed of an attractive voice and an engaging method of histrionism, is likely to prove a valuable addition to the vocalists who set the French repertory before the town. Ordinarily, a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" would require nothing but a mere mention, but that which was given by the Chicago company on Tuesday, Dec. 24, was raised to the dignity of an occasion, thanks to the remarkable power of Rosa Raisa's presentation of Santuzza in the first named work and to the enthusiasm with which Mr. Polacco fired the performers of the orchestral division of the score.

The brothers Ricci's "Crispino e la Comare" was due out of the sarcophagus of time to be put on the bill on Christmas night and to give Mme. Galli-Curci another opportunity to disclose her remarkable ability of voice. The opera is a rather mediocre composition but it was made diverting in the Auditorium partly by reason of the humor of Vittorio Treviani, who played the part of the cobbler, and partly by reason of the charming singing and the light comedy of Mme. Galli-Curci. There was no opera on Thursday evening, but Mr. Campanini presented a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" which brought another triumph for Miss Raisa as well as one for the director of the Chicago company, who clearly is in possession of other secrets of conducting than those of opera alone. The other soloists were Dolci and Journet and Mrs. Rose L. Gannon, a local artist who sang the contralto part with admirable skill and feeling. Friday night and the matinee on Saturday were devoted respectively to repetitions of "Lucia" and "Aida." On Saturday evening, Dec. 28, a new departure was made in the presentation of Mme. Galli-Curci to the audience at popular prices. That distinguished soprano offered the mad scene from Thomas' "Hamlet," the ballet also having taken part with some curious evolutions. Previous to Mme. Galli-Curci's exercises Puccini's "La Bohème" was given with Miss Fitzhugh as Mimì and with Mr. Ciccolini as Rodolfo.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra's tenth program at Orchestra Hall brought forward as its principal feature of interest the two concertos by Liszt, with Rudolph Ganz as the interpreter of their solo parts. The pianist negotiated the works with no little brilliance and with understanding of the poetic as well as of the pyrotechnic qualities of the compositions. The general impression of the music as a totality was concerned with the circumstance that Liszt is beginning to sound slightly old-fashioned. Mr. DeLamarter set forth as his share of the proceedings a little-known overture written by Schubert in 1819, the unfinished symphony by the same composer and some selections from Berlioz's "Le Démon de Faust." The overture was excellently interpreted, but as music it did not appear to call for a speedy second hearing. The conductor and his performers accomplished a highly engaging reading of the symphony. On Thursday, Dec. 28, the orchestra presented its third popular concert of the season. For the first time since the institution of the popular series a soloist was represented on the program. On this occasion it was Herbert Hyde, who performed with brilliance Felix Borowski's "Allegro de Concert" for organ and orchestra, the composer also appearing as conductor. The remainder of the concert was devoted to the lighter side of symphonic art—Eliot's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," Sibelius' "Valse Triste," Chabrier's "España" and other compositions of the kind.

The Apollo Club gave its annual performance of "The Messiah" in the Auditorium last Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, with Orpha Kendall Holman, Frederica Gerhardt Downing, Robert Loren Quait and Arthur Middleton as soloists and with Harrison Wild as conductor.

Minneapolis Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Minneapolis revived this year the ancient custom of carol singing on Christmas Eve. The idea originated with Miss Lucille Holliday of the War Camp Community Service, and was a great success. With no little difficulty, the public schools being closed, Miss Holliday secured 200 carol leaders, each of whom organized a group of 10 or 15 children and rehearsed the selected carols. The city was divided into districts and from 6 to 7 o'clock on Christmas Eve the voices of caroling children were heard everywhere, singing under home windows where glowing candles.

Except for the carolers and the usual elaborate programs of Christmas and New Year music in the churches, the holiday season has been very quiet. The only performance by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra during holiday week was the regular program last Sunday afternoon.

One novelty graced the program, the "Wedding March" recently composed by John Philip Sousa. This composition will not at all endanger the positions so long occupied at nuptial ceremonies by Messrs. Mendelssohn and Wagner, nor will it relegate to the background such vital, spirited

Sousa compositions as "The Washington Post" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

A bright spot in a bright program was the infrequently heard ballet music from Gounod's "Faust," which seven graceful, fluent and melodious movements were accordingly played. Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Liszt's "Les Préludes," the "Meditation" from "Thais," and the quaint "Kamarskaja" of Glinka completed the program. The Glinka number is always exceedingly interesting, showing, as it does, the rectangular trelis of classic form upon which the wild flowers of Russian folk music climbed and developed to the resplendent glory of modern Slavic polyphony.

The assisting soloist was Burton Thacher, a pleasing baritone of Chicago, who made favorable impressions in the Prologue to "Pagliacci" and "Hiawatha's Vision" from Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Departure."

Cincinnati Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Mr. Eugene Ysaye presented lighter compositions at the fifth pair of symphony concerts, Dec. 20 and 21, at Emery Auditorium. The program opened with the formally constructed overture "Athalie" of Mendelssohn, followed by the unfinished symphony in B minor of Schubert. Mr. Ysaye in this devoted somewhat from the accustomed rendition of the first movement by emphasizing and laying special stress on the syncopated accompaniment figure—an undue accentuation tending somewhat to mar the sinuous motion of the music. A symphonic poem, "Léonore," by Henri Duparc received a first performance at these concerts. It is the early work of a talented composer, and the influence of Wagner is plainly perceptible, but nevertheless a work which deserves serious consideration and commendation for good construction and the beauty of material it embodies. The soloist was the young Belgian "cellist," Maurice Dambosi, whose gifts found fitting opportunity in the melodious concerto in D minor of Lalo. He played as an encore one of the earlier works of the conductor, Mr. Ysaye, a "Serenade" for solo cello and orchestra, which proved to be a pleasing and well-written composition. The closing number was the Mueller-Berghaus orchestral transcription of the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt.

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra has presented two programs within a week, one of much interest, the other, which by all laws of precedent ought to have been an affair worthy of mark, distinctly tedious. This latter came first, replacing the concert in D minor of Lalo, He advertised to "celebrate the close of the year of victory," and was given on Monday afternoon, Dec. 30, and Tuesday evening, Dec. 31. The chorus, trained by Stephen Townsend, manifested a lack of rehearsal not in evidence on former appearances. The program traversed the national airs of the allied nations, Chadwick's "Land of Our Hearts," Bizet's "Patrie" overture, Verdi's "Te Deum," old English composers' works in a suite of the Sixteenth Century arranged by Mr. Rahaud, and Franck's Psalm CL. Of these numbers by far the most interesting was that comprising Mr. Rahaud's homage to England. In this suite he performed the difficult task of keeping archaic music without anachronisms, and this he did partly by orchestrating it with great skill, avoiding instruments of distinctly modern invention, but mostly through his unerring instinct for the fitness of things. The regular tonic program of the season presented Jascha Heifetz as soloist. He played the Beethoven D major concerto, Op. 61, in a manner that revealed a musical understanding heretofore not in evidence in the programs with which he has been wont to amuse his recital audiences and with an astounding command of technique that brought hearty applause not only from the audience but from the men of the orchestra, and even the conductor himself. So overshadowing was the performance of the concerto that it obliterated the unhealthy, sensual atmosphere of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Antar" symphony which preceded it and took away the flavor of Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole" which followed it. The "Antar" symphony made little impression and even the third movement, which is supposed to represent the delights of power, and which is the most understandable of the four, seemed strangely lacking. Verdi has said this sort of thing so much better that other triumphal processions seem led by hobby-horses. The Ravel number is worth a rehearing when it occupies a fortuitous position on a program.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 29, Mme. Elhel Leginska and Max Rosen delivered a program, the unity and orderly sequence of which was destroyed by the inclusion of many encores in the midst thereof. On the evening of the same day Joseph Bonnet gave a second organ recital, presenting a program not only erudite and scholarly but glowing with warmth and exultation with the liberal use of orchestral coloring in the registrations. The warmth and modernism in Mr. Bonnet's playing of the Great G minor figure of Bach doubtless caused certain of the academic style of players who flourish about Boston to gasp with amazement, but whereas their playing of it is for themselves alone, Mr. Bonnet's is for all the people to understand and love.

Whisky Found on Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—One hundred and fifty pints of whisky were found by city detectives and revenue agents in a dining car of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad train in Atlanta, on the evening of Dec. 24.

LARGE BEAN YIELD REDUCES PRICES

Jobbers' Quotations Are 50 Per Cent Below Last Year on the Cheaper Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The response of the professional and amateur gardener of the eastern part of the United States to the plea of the food authorities last spring for a liberal planting of beans, was so general and the yield so large, that jobbers' prices for dried beans on Jan. 1 averaged in the cheaper grades more than 50 per cent below the quotations of a year ago. And, furthermore, the bean jobbers in this city do not expect any upward tendency for beans until the present supplies in the cellars and storehouses of thousands of consumers who grow them in their own gardens are exhausted.

The following are the comparative wholesale prices on the two leading varieties of beans per hundredweight on the Boston market:

Jan. 1, 1918 Jan. 1, 1919
California small white \$12.50 \$10.25
Yellow-eyed " 15.00 9.50

According to federal authorities in this city, it was the big potato crop of 1917, coupled with the nation-wide campaign for a greater food production, which encouraged the food authorities of the United States in launching the bean campaign of 1918. The farmer and the war gardener were urged to plant liberally for home consumption. Green and yellow snap beans in the pod began to appear in the markets of the large cities in unusual quantities in the early summer and by July 15 there was a glut of this vegetable. Green snap beans sold down to 20 cents a bushel in Providence, Rhode Island, and even lower in some other New England cities.

Farmers and market gardeners soon saw there was no money in snap beans and the word went forth to let them stay on the vines. The war gardener who had also planted liberally and who was getting all the green beans he needed, soon followed suit, and by the last of September all hands were harvesting one of the largest crops of dried beans, of all varieties, ever raised in the United States. By Oct. 1 it was difficult for the jobbers to move dried beans, and what were sold had to be of the finest variety. The home gardener with his storehouse well filled not only with beans, but with beets, carrots, turnips, onions and squash, together with canned produce, could not be induced to buy a pound.

When these home supplies begin to be exhausted sometime in February, it is possible that there will be a resumption in the demand for market beans, but just at present the bean jobber is taking a vacation. Fortunately the oversupply of 1918 will not be lost, for a dried bean is the most practical vegetable grown in that it will hold for years without deterioration.

FIRE INSURANCE TRUST IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan.—Gov. Albert E. Sleeper has indicated that he will attempt to break an alleged fire insurance trust in Michigan. He charges that manufacturers of a certain sprinkler system are in league with fire insurance companies which will write insurance at reduced rates for only this particular sprinkler system. The State wants to install sprinkler systems in several institutions, but the Governor claims the prices asked by the company approved by the insurance companies are double an equitable figure. Michigan can build its own sprinkler systems at half price, according to Governor Sleeper, and he proposes the enactment of laws compelling the insurance companies to lower their rates on all sprinkler systems which the state insurance commissioner approves or discontinue writing Michigan business.

LIQUOR SMUGGLERS QUITTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SACO, Maine.—The vigorous campaign carried on against liquor smuggling has been so successful that the smugglers are already beginning to quit. The activity of the authorities is reflected in the fact that only four cars have been seized by the liquor deputies. It is expected that efforts to get liquor from Massachusetts into Maine by this method will cease altogether soon. The probable loss of an automobile anywhere from \$600 to \$3000 worth of liquor, and the prospects of a jail sentence of six months, are proving too much of a consideration to encourage further attempts.

POLICE PRACTICE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Charles H. Patterson, secretary of the Charity Organization Society and assistant secretary of the Prison Reform League, has announced that a resolution calling upon Mayor Behrman of New Orleans, to put a stop to the alleged "third degree" practice indulged in by the police of the city will be introduced before the Prison Reform League of Louisiana at its regular meeting, Jan. 16.

Classified Advertisements

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WE OFFER for sale or lease a brick 2-story factory, containing about 10,000 square feet floor space; building is equipped with 125 horsepower boiler and engine, both building and equipment in excellent condition. Located near track R. & M. R. WILLIAMS WELSH BULLY CO., 15 Exchange St., Boston. Tel. Main 7133.

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A BUSINESS woman in Boston wishes to share her beautiful bungalow, located in a suburban town, with young married couple in a single woman in need of a beautiful home. The bungalow is equipped with all modern conveniences and furnished throughout. Convenient address 1.33, Monitor Office, Boston.

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BOARD and room in Roslindale; family of two; large front sunny room; convenient to train service; references exchanged. Bellevue 831-M.

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SIX CYLINDER four-passenger closed Davis car, two tops used, used in Europe and must sell at once. Apartment 29, Hotel Canterbury, Boston.

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One salesman for Atlantic Coast States, and one for the Middle West, calling on auto accessories and hardware jobbers. State minimum salary and commission desired. Also references. Applicant should have experience selling this kind of trade. Present employer will not be consulted until after the first interview. Address C. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED

WANTED: A young man of education as assistant manager of a business enterprise, one with some experience preferred, must have ability and energy, a good mind and a willingness to undertake heavy responsibility. This is a man who we offer an exceptional opportunity, must furnish references. R. 73, Monitor Office, Boston.

CREDIT manager with knowledge of corporate accounting wanted, large manufacturing plant. Experience with export trade desirable. Have opportunity, give experience and salary required. U. 27, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED: Maintenance man to take general charge of upkeep of building, knowledge of electrical and carpentry requisite. Protestant preferred. Address C. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED: ONE FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC Address 1.28, Monitor Office, Boston

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSICAL SITUATION IN ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is no doubt that the Italians are a musical race, and for that reason it is not paradoxical to assert that so many people fail to realize the part that Italy is to play in the musical world of the future. There are very few people who fully realize what Italy has done for music in the past, and as to the present, most people look upon her as a country only productive of rather banal melodies and somewhat cheap and facile operatic effects. Too often it has to be admitted that these charges have been justified, and it is for this reason that it is hard at first to understand why in Italy the musical "revolutionaries" of today are following more closely the old Italian tradition than the composers of yesterday. During the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth centuries Italy indeed possessed an incomparable sense of proportion in the musical expression of human feelings.

It is not difficult to understand how, on the other hand, young Italian artists are angered at the constant references to their artistic past, the monuments and ruins of bygone ages. They feel up as an argument for the facility of future endeavors in the same direction. This attitude of necessity leads to a certain exaggeration, as in the case of the writer, Signor Marinetti, who wished to burn every museum in Italy in order to make a clear path for the future. Fortunately the spirit of the present school of music in Italy is controlled by less drastic methods.

It is strange that Italy, who invented almost every form of musical expression, has, for the last century, concentrated all her musical endeavors in the form of opera. We must not forget that religious music was almost entirely created by Palestrina and his rivals, and that the Germany of Haydn and Mozart owe the first rules of the symphony and the sonata to their Italian predecessors. We have been too apt to overlook the fact that the purity of Monteverdi, the emotion of Caldara, the inexhaustible variety of Domenico Scarlatti and Corelli, and the tenderness of Pergolesi are among the most beautiful achievements of all European music. Nevertheless, during the past century, not one interesting symphony or one remarkable sonata has been seen in Italy. Only Cherubini and Clementi held themselves aloof from the theater, but curiously enough the first in France and the second in England.

In other countries, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, and the Russian composers gave a new impulse to chamber music and symphonic expression, but Italy was entirely devoted to the stage, and endless repetition of the same formulae has, of necessity, impoverished the profundity of musical expression. It is this circumstance that has given rise to what is in reality a false opinion regarding superficiality in Italian music. It is curious to note that in the earliest endeavors of the new school of music in Italy, as in Russia, Spain and Norway, the moral influence of Liszt is to be remarked, for one of his pupils may be regarded as the precursor of the present Italian musical revival.

Giovanni Scambati (1843-1914) was indeed Liszt's pupil during the stay of the great Hungarian composer in Rome. Among Liszt's most cherished projects was the reformation of Italian religious music, and in his opinion Scambati was a fitting man to take the matter in hand. Scambati did not accomplish Liszt's scheme, but he derived his taste and aptitude for chamber music from the great master. The works of Scambati, whilst not possessing any great originality, show a perfect knowledge of classical forms, and it was at this time that the importance to possess a composer fully acquainted with the best sources of classical music, so that on this firm foundation might be built the new structure of Italian musical art. At the same time his great abilities as a teacher imparted to his pupils a taste and ideas which prepared the way for the movement which is now in being.

A little later Giuseppe Martucci gave support to Scambati in the fight against a mediocre public. Martucci was as remarkable a pianist and conductor as he was a composer, and it was he who introduced into Italy the works of Wagner and of the symphony writers of the great German school. Thus what Scambati did for chamber music, Martucci did for the symphony. His knowledge of classical form combined with an Italian facility of expression gave birth to some works which can certainly hold their own in a program of today; for instance his sonata for piano and cello.

A new movement was thus in course of development when there appeared men like Enrico Bossi, the present director of the Conservatoire Saint-Cecilia at Rome, whose career as an organist has somewhat overshadowed his work as a composer, but whose oratorio, "Joan of Arc," his trio and his two sonatas for violin and piano are works of interest on account of their clearness of line and structure; and Ferruccio Busoni, whose reputation as a pianist is world-wide and who is probably one of the greatest virtuosos of this instrument, cannot be overlooked as a composer. His life has been lived away, for the most part, from his native country, and what is very rare in an Italian (according to the general opinion) his intellectual tendencies outweigh his emotional gifts. But he possesses a very unusual grasp of technique and an innate taste for the new modes of expression, although his work never gives an impression of real originality.

In the same generation we must also mention Orefice, who has devoted his work entirely to chamber music.

It is possible to note in his works certain traces of Claude Debussy's influence, but it would be unjust to think that Orefice has only imitated French music; in his own way he is original, and if his is not a very striking originality, it is at least charming, especially in his piano pieces.

Then there is Franchetti, who has written a very interesting fantasy for piano and orchestra; Bazzini, who is unfortunately more famous on account of his "Ronde des Lutins," a too well-known piece, whose only recommendation is its extreme virtuosity, than for his other pieces, which show very appreciable influence of Schumann and Weber; Sinigaglia, the first to introduce folk songs into serious Italian music; his use particularly of Piedmontese folk songs has been extremely successful. He has preserved in all his music something of the spirit of some of the Eighteenth Century Italian composers and in his overture to Goldoni's "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte" he conjures up a perfect image of old-time Venice, full of wit, movement and amiability. But Sinigaglia himself was taught by foreign composers, Brahms and Dvorak, in this case; and it is very natural that, during this period, Italian music was still under German influence, as has been the case with every school of music in Europe just before the recent revivals. It is only during the two last generations that we have been able to find real national composers who have been brought up on the former art of country, and at the same time instructed in the general tendencies of modern European music.

In a second article the most striking personalities amongst the very young composers in Italy will be discussed.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The week-end concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra were made singularly interesting by the appearance of Henry K. Hadley as guest-conductor to lead his own symphonic poem, "Lucifer." Mr. Hadley, before the advent of Stokowski, was discussed as a plausible and not merely possible successor to Carl Pohlig as conductor of the orchestra. He directs with grace and geniality and is not unduly circumscribed with his talent, though he surrenders his whole being to the ecstasies of the music. "Lucifer," of course, is no new thing; it was given at one of those fine festivals in Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1914. But it was new to Philadelphia. The reception of the work was distinctly favorable, and not merely one of artificial courtesy evoked by wanting to be "nice" to the composer appearing in propria persona.

Mr. Hadley said afterward that his "Lucifer" is, in a way, a preliminary study for a music-drama he intends to build on the theme of the Apocalypse. His music is indeed ambitious and insatiable. It is likely to be felt by the thoughtful hearer of "Lucifer" that this work, with its apparatus of trumpets stationed aloft and reverberating kettledrums and double bassoon, attempts to crowd a good deal on the canvas of a symphonic poem designed to fill 20 minutes or so of an orchestral program. Here is the whole Miltonic cosmogony—heaven battling with hell, the Armageddon of Apollyon, Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained in one. It is an awesome scheme to contemplate, and still more tremendous to realize. The upsurge of conflict is the less convincing part of the work, for to depict all the heavenly host embroiled with all the legions of hell requires supernatural agencies beyond the reach even of the resourceful modern orchestra. One might ask whether a similar objection does not apply to oratorios of Handel, Haydn and Mendelssohn which undertake "to justify the ways of God to man." Their impress and their emphasis are on the spiritual phases of the conflict between the powers of evil and those of good more than upon the detonating concussions of simulated warfare.

When Mr. Hadley comes to his peaceful interludes he is much more convincing, and the final third of the work has many broad chord effects that are ingratiating, wherein harp, violins and trumpets beautifully figure. Everywhere the brasses are employed with rare skill. Mr. Hadley chooses his tonal pigments with an intuition unerring, and his knowledge of orchestration is consummate. There are no structural weaknesses in his scoring. The question is merely that of the extent to which his reach exceeds his grasp. Of the medium in which he works he is a master. Every instrument in the orchestra is his familiar, and when he bids it serve his turn he knows what it best can do.

Capt. Fernand Pollain, the French cellist, was the soloist, and he took Lalo's D minor cello concerto for the proclamation of an unaffected and scholarly musicianship. If the work voices no great ideas, it is delightful to hear, for it keeps the cello incessantly employed in a variety of attitudes and acrobatics which please the lovers of the technical tour-de-force, and at the same time it supplies an abundance of easy and flowing tunefulness for those who must have melody.

When Kreisler returned from Austria, wounded, Mischa Elman's father said: "Why should my son play? He was not wounded!" Captain Pollain does not trace upon his career as a warrior, though he has been decorated for valor in the field. He can afford to stand upon the distinguished merits of his musical attainment without the prestige that a uniform, worn in service, confers. His tone is warm and rich and free; his bowing and phrasing are impeccable; his school is of the best.

Dvorak's "New World" symphony completed the program, and the orchestra has never more effectively performed this work, of which our audiences are peculiarly fond.

DR. DAVIES AND THE MUSIC OF WALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most important musical appointments in the United Kingdom for the future will undoubtedly be the post of director of music in connection with the University of Wales. This is a new office, which was outlined in the report of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales in February, 1918, and which became a practical academic concern three months later when the university received a large anonymous benefaction for the establishment of such a directorship. The court has now resolved that the appointment be offered to Dr. Walford Davies, the organist and choirmaster of the Temple Church, at a salary of £500 a year. At the same time the University College of Aberystwyth proposes to appoint Dr. Davies professor of music at the college at a salary of £500. It is understood that the organist of the Temple, who is at present on military service in the Royal Air Force, is prepared to accept the combined offices.

Dr. Henry Walford Davies is a native of Shropshire, and became a member of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1882, afterward officiating as assistant organist at the same chapel, and as organist of Windsor Park Chapel Royal. Later on he studied at the Royal College of Music and held various posts as organist until he was appointed to the Temple Church in 1898. He took his Mus. Doc. (Camb.) in the same year. His numerous compositions include orchestral works, chamber music, and many songs, but he is perhaps best known by his setting of the famous morality play, "Everyman," a work which has deservedly attained great popularity.

The true importance of the position that Dr. Davies now to occupy cannot be estimated without reference to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners in the report mentioned above. The following quotation will serve to show that they regarded the proposed office of music director as likely to affect the whole course of musical progress in Wales:

"In order to assist in unifying the general scheme of musical education throughout Wales it may further be recommended (a) that the university establish an office of music director which should be held preferably by the professor of music at one of the constituent colleges; (b) that the director should have his special work in his own college and in the district in which it is situated. As director he would have a certain primacy, roughly analogous to that which is exercised in the ordinary work of the university by the vice-chancellor in comparison with the other principals. This directorship should be held on the same terms as the university chairs, and should be of sufficient value and importance to insure the services of a musician of acknowledged preeminence; (c) that there be set up for Wales a general council of music of which the director should be ex officio chairman, the remaining professors of music in the university ex officio members, and the other members appointed for terms of years by (1) the University Court, (2) the Faculty of Music, (3) the National Eisteddfod Association, (4) the Central Welsh Board, (5) the associations of headmasters and headmistresses in secondary and elementary schools, (6) the Welsh Folk-song Society; (7) such other societies or associations as may from time to time be invited to take part. There should also be a limited power of cooption in order to secure the presence of any Welsh musicians of eminence not otherwise included.

"This council should act as the supreme consultative body on all matters with which the musical education of Wales is concerned. It should be limited in number and of such dignity and position that membership of it would be looked upon as a valuable distinction. It is not proposed that it should have independent administrative or executive powers, though it might at any time exercise, either as a whole or through committees, any functions entrusted to it by the university, or the National Eisteddfod, or the Central Welsh Board, and we think that the university would do well to make an annual grant toward its necessary expenses. For example, it might well undertake the task of compiling a definitive collection of national songs; another of national hymn tunes; and the selections of these which are to be put in daily use in schools or colleges. It might also be able to give valuable advice and assistance to the Folk-song Society, to the National Library, to the various learned societies which have music within their purview; in short, to all bodies which could in this matter profit by the aid of reasoned expert opinion. Besides this it should issue each year, with the help of the college, and all other bodies concerned, a coordination report on the progress of Welsh music during the past 12 months together with a statement as to the needs yet remaining to be satisfied and the best method of dealing with them. Most of all, perhaps, the value of such a council would be to serve as an organized embodiment and expression of Welsh nationality in music, not by excluding or discouraging the practice of the great masterpieces of other countries, on the contrary, in any sound system of musical education these should be cordially welcomed—but in so using them as to educate the national genius and to train it to deliver the national message. Such a council might do for the music of Wales what, rather more than half a century ago, a group of enthusiasts did for that of Russia."

NEW DIRECTOR FOR THE COLON THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The well-known impresario, Signor Camillo Bonetti, after a period of retirement from professional life, has consented, at the request of the government of the Argentine Republic, to become director of the Colon Theater, Buenos Aires, the agreement being for a period of five years. The season will open in May, 1919. The artists chosen by Signor Bonetti will be of the same high quality to which the audiences of the Colon are accustomed. In addition to well-known artists of first rank, Signor Bonetti will present some interesting new singers to the public of Buenos Aires. Beniamino Gigli, who has just been engaged, crosses the ocean for the first time. He has an exquisite voice, which very much resembles that of Caruso, at the beginning of his career. Curiously enough, Gigli's physique also recalls that of the great tenor. Beniamino Gigli has been singing for a few years in Italy, and has lately had a great success at Bergamo and Bologna. Mascagni's "Lodoletta," and in Boito's "Mefistofele" at the Scala Theater, Milan.

MR. WERRENATH SINGS IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Reinold Werrenath, baritone, song recital in Aeolian Hall, New York, with Charles A. Baker playing the piano as accompanist, after noon of Jan. 3, 1919. The program: "Ring Out, Wild Bells," Gounod; "She Never Told Her Love," Haydn; "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," Arne; "The Willow Song," from Dali's "Lute Book"; "Who Is Sylvia," Schubert; "The Sands of Dee," "Gypsy John," Clay; "Punchinello," Molloy; "Beauty's Eyes," Tosti; "The Lost Chord," Sullivan; "Long Ago," "The Sweetest Thing I Ever Knew," and "In the Skies," MacDowell; "The Nightingale and I," Engel; "Song of the Street Sweeper," Avery; "King Solomon and King David," Cooke; "Roadways," Denmore.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Werrenath, the baritone of former Schumann and Brahms fame, ringing out the old and ringing in the new and making search for the lost chord! Strange business the sometime authoritative interpreter of German songs has got into. What can have become of his artistic sense? Here we find him in Aeolian Hall, opening the recital year for New York, with a program of pieces all in the despised language of his audience and principally from the English and American repertoires. Sad breakdown of a once promising career! No! Auspicious beginning, rather, of a period of popular success! A more delighted gathering has not been in the auditorium of Forty-Third Street this season than was there on the afternoon of New Year's Day, to hear the richest, most flexible and most expressive of American masculine voices in "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," "Sands of Dee," "Long Ago" and "Song of the Street Sweeper." Thus has the war brought depression into the concert halls of the United States and destroyed in the American hearts a love of the beautiful. A great singer stands before a larger and more enthusiastic public than ever before and presents works which that public understands and cherishes. This is one of the calamities that intolerance of the enemy's language and rage against his music have brought about. A magnificent program and a magnificent voice, deserving the attention of magnificent audiences the country over, sums up record and comment for Mr. Werrenath at his latest appearance in the city where his labors center and whence they proceed.

NOTES FROM ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—A committee has been formed by the Society of Italian Authors, to collect funds for a memorial to Arrigo Boito. It is proposed to place a marble bust of the great musician in the Scala Theater, where his "Mefistofele" was performed, for the first time, 50 years ago, and where, before very long, at a great musical festival, given to celebrate Italy's victorious peace, the first representation of his opera "Nerone" will take place. The committee is composed of musicians and artists of many countries, and it is hoped that all those who admired Boito's music and verses, and appreciated the noble qualities of this great man, will send an offering, however small. The remainder of the sum collected, after the expenses of the monument are defrayed, will be devoted to founding bursaries for poor students, under the name of "Fondazione Arrigo Boito." Offerings are received by the Società degli Autori, Corso Venezia 4, Milan.

The first representation of Tito Ricordi's arrangement of d'Annunzio's tragedy "La Nave," was given at the Scala Theater last autumn before a crowded house. The musical setting by Italo Montemezzi is considered much finer than this young musician's previous works, "Giovanni Giallurese" and "Amore del Re." The beautiful music adapts itself to the incidents of the story with marvelous ingenuity, and is rich in melody and in dramatic recitative of great artistic merit. The soprano and tenor parts of Basiliola and Marco Graticio were admirably sustained by Madame Rakowska-Serafin and de Giovanni, who both conquered the serious technical and vocal difficulties of the music with perfect sureness and ease. The prelude, the lament of Basiliola over her blinded brothers—the procession of the Prince of the Sea, the love duet, and the Hallelujah in the last act were received with great applause. The costumes and scenes designed by Marussig were much admired.

COMMUNITY CHORUS IDEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, California.—Arthur Farwell, one of the founders of the community chorus movement in the United States, who has recently been appointed associate professor and acting head of the music department of the University of California, has organized what he calls the University of California-Alberkeley Community Chorus, and plans to develop the idea from this point, through the organization of the University of California Extension Division and other agencies, until the movement shall have been extended to all parts of the Pacific slope.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Farwell talked interestingly about the origin and growth of the community music idea and allied movements in the United States, but as to just what the community music idea is, what significance it has in contemporary sociological development, and what he hopes to see accomplished in this regard on the Pacific Slope, Mr. Farwell hesitated fully and explicitly to express himself. The reason for this reticence, however, was not that he has small expectations of results that are to flow from music activity among the people, but rather because he has such large expectations as to what may be accomplished.

"The fact is," he said, "that the community music idea has reached that stage of its development in the United States where it is badly in need of an interpreter. But in order to tell adequately what the movement is, one must be able to visualize and understand, at once, the present status of community and national life, the possibilities inherent in mass music, and the high destiny of race development. That, it will be easily understood, is something of a task. That will explain why an offhand definition of our community chorus plan is unsatisfactory."

"But if I cannot tell just exactly what the idea is, I can say very positively what it is not, and there is one thing in this connection that I want to make plain. The community chorus should not be confused with community singing, or the community 'sings,' as they are called. Community singing is the subsoil from which the community chorus springs. Community singing is an unorganized form might be compared to the waterfalls that wastes itself in merely falling rather than having itself transmuted to higher uses through the instrumentality of the water-wheel, or to the steam that dissipates itself in air rather than reaching its higher realization through the medium of valves and cylinders."

"Out of the ranks of the community singers, where only unison singing is done, and in fact from any and every singer in the community, we let the singers pass to the community chorus, where they are drilled by masters in all the elements and possibilities of four-part singing. And while they are allowed to come to the chorus freely, entirely without voice trials or any question as to musical knowledge, experience or training, these organizations reach such a degree of efficiency and crave such substantial musical and spiritual nourishment that only the master composers of all time, founded on the greatest texts, are adequate material for their capacities. And, in fact, inasmuch as the great choral masterpieces on appropriate texts are limited in number, we have found it necessary to begin to stimulate the composition of new works, unique in musical history, in order that we may have media suited in nature and of sufficient artistic power and range to give voice to the epic themes of community and racial aspiration and achievement."

"I have myself been working along this line and others are turning their attention in this direction, as adequate compositions in this field are badly needed."

As to the nature of the compositions that will best enable the far western communities to express themselves, Mr. Farwell would not hazard a prediction. "If you will tell me what kind of a civilization you want out here, if you will tell me something of the architecture of the hopes and aspirations of the people, if you will visualize for me something of the outlines of the foundations of the great institutions of the people that are even now taking shape in the common thought," he said, in effect, "then I will indicate to you the lines along which work will develop in building the new musical structures that will be used in the community chorus movement on the Pacific Slope."

"In other words, tell us what kind of a civilization is wanted here and we will sing it into existence. Or better, let the people realize what kind of a civilization they want and we will lead them in the process of singing it into existence."

"I have not been on the Pacific Coast long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with its people or the conditions under which I shall have to work, and therefore cannot even hazard a guess as to what special lines of development the movement will take here. But with the splendid climatic conditions, the out-of-doors habits of the people, the comparative freedom from conventionalities and caste, I do not hesitate to predict that something very wonderful and beautiful will be worked out. In fact I expect that we shall need and shall be able to secure the services of other national leaders in the movement, such as Harry Barnhart, the mass song leader and the one who first proposed

the idea of the community chorus to me; W. Kirkpatrick Bruce, treasurer of the New York Community Chorus and backer of the movement in its earlier stages; and Claude Bragdon, the architect and designer of the lights for the 'Song and Light' idea, an annual festival which we shall inaugurate in the cities of the coast."

"The 'Song and Light' festival is simply community chorus singing at night, out-of-doors, in a setting of soft-toned lights, specially designed and arranged. It is a peculiarly happy combination, however, that enables the community to express itself emotionally and aesthetically in a manner different from anything in the past. Incidentally it adds a wholly new experience to individual and community life, something quite different from that of community singing or the community chorus performances in themselves, or any other form of common assemblage, for that matter. The lights, with all the glare supplanted by soft tones and designed with original geometric conceptions, are so arranged in the form of a proscenium arch and at many points throughout the entire landscape, that the whole has the appearance of a vast cathedral without visible walls."

"While the effect of these 'Song and Light' festivals, and in fact of the community music performances generally, is artistic and inspirational, the idea behind the work is not cultural. Mr. Barnhart, with whom I have worked in developing the idea in the United States, and who really originated it, approached the problem from the spiritual standpoint of unifying the people, through the singing of anything, under any conditions, that would bring them together in song. I approached the undertaking from the opposite angle of musical culture, having been trained in composition, but I soon found it necessary radically to alter my old ideas. My experience and training up to the time of my connection with the New York municipal concerts in 1910, had fitted me to serve only 3 per cent of the people, while the community chorus movement, as it is coming to be worked out, includes the other 97 per cent."

"The movement is coming to embody the whole people, not merely in the aggregate but in a truly national custom, as indeed it must do if it would reach its point of highest usefulness. Already hundreds of thousands are finding through it a new outlet for self-expression and new modes of individual and collective life. It is related to the new spiritual, artistic and economic philosophy that is coming to the world, and is as many-sided as our common life itself. It has, for example, its political and its economic significance. In one city, for illustration, when the movement was balked because of graft in the park department, the obstruction was compelled to vanish before the accumulated momentum of the common, single, unselfed desire that the movement represented."

"Whatever its ultimate function in our common life may be, I feel that the community chorus idea and its related activities will play a big part in this crucial hour of the world's history, when the old world is going down and the new world is coming up around us. In fact the new world is already being heralded by the singing of many cities."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Beecham Opera Company concluded its highly successful Glasgow season with performances in the afternoon of "The Magic Flute," and in the evening of "Carmen." At the close of Bizet's opera, Sir Thomas Beecham, who conducted, received a great ovation. In the course of a short speech he confessed that he hardly knew what to say. If he said the performances were good, that would be boasting. If he spoke of their reception, his audience knew about that themselves. His first visit to Glasgow had in every way exceeded his best anticipations. He had been a long time in getting to the city with his company, but he promised that it would not be long until he was there again. He regretted that he had been prevented from conducting a greater number of operas, but glowing accounts had reached him in London of the warmth and enthusiasm of the Glasgow public.

The company also fulfilled a two weeks' season in the King's Theater, Edinburgh. The program provided was varied and full of interest, including altogether 16 operas—some novelties, some outstanding successes of recent years, and a few old favorites. A fine performance of Verdi's "Aida" was given on the opening night, when the prevailing note was exuberant. Everybody contributed to it, for the house was filled with an audience that left nothing to desire in the way of appreciation and enthusiasm.

M. Yves Tinayre was lately heard to great advantage in the Wigmore Hall. He ranged over a wide field; the songs, both old and new, were finely vocalized, while his interpretative skill proved very considerable. In the first group were charming Elizabethan airs, but M. Tinayre was at his best in the songs of his own country, which he made strikingly vivid. Altogether as regards program and performance the recital was distinctly out of the common.

At a recent Queen's Hall symphony concert, three native composers were represented, Sir Edward Elgar, William Wallace, and Frank Bridge, the latter by a setting for voice and or-

chestra of Rupert Brooke's "Blow Out, You Bugles," a new work of considerable beauty, which the composer himself conducted. Mr. Gervase Elwes as soloist fully realized the dignity and nobility of the music. The enjoyment of the concert was much increased by Madame Suggia's beautiful playing of Saint-Saëns' A minor violoncello concerto, to which she was persuaded to add an encore—a Bach gavotte. Brahms' second symphony in D, the "Meistersinger" overture, and Dugarc's attractive "Entracte aux Etolles" also formed part of the scheme.

Ethel Hobday has given a recital of compositions of Frank Bridge. The program included the early pianoforte quintet, a sextet, and some exquisite recent songs sung by Mr. Gervase Elwes, whose fine interpretative gift, no less than his finished style, was in evidence throughout. The chamber works were played with a clearness and fluency that were delightful; they possess individuality and real charm and make direct appeal by reason of sincerity and musicianship.

In a recent concert given at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, Mr. Arnold Trowell's tone poem, "Niobe," was presented. It is the second work of Mr. Trowell dealing with a subject connected with Greek mythology. The movement is distinctly interesting and of an elaborate character, taking 20 minutes to play. On this occasion Mr. Dan Godfrey was the conductor; but the work has already been performed three times at Harrogate and is to be produced also at Bradford and Liverpool. It will be remembered that both Aeschylus and Sophocles wrote tragedies on the subject of Niobe, and that Ovid has described the story at length in his "Metamorphoses." There is a famous marble group of Niobe and her children now in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.

Mr. J. A. Meale, F. R. C. O., organist and musical director of the Central Hall, Westminster, is there instituting a series of Thursday evening concerts (in addition to the regular Saturday popular concert) beginning at the end of November. He also intends to hold a weekly audition for potential soloists who have been discharged from the naval, military, and air services. Those who are suitable for the public platform will be registered, and concert-givers will then be able to get in touch with a variety of talent. Through these means it is hoped to help back to the concert platform many whose activities have been interrupted by the war.

A large audience gathered for the recent concert given at the Royal College of Music. The program was devoted to the works of Sir Hubert Parry and was thoroughly representative. A posthumous elyric composed in 1897, now heard for the first time, met with an appreciative reception. Two choral odes, "Blest Pair of Sirens," and "The Glories of Our Blood and State" were given, as also were his English symphony and a well-chosen extract from the oratorio "Judith," rendered by Miss McClelland with distinguished art and style. In addition Miss Muriel Foster sang four beautiful songs, "Armida's Garden," "A Lover's Garland," "Thine Eyes Still Shine for Me," and "Through the Ivory Gate," with intimate sympathy and rare understanding. As for the choir and orchestra, it consisted of college students past and present, the conductors being Sir Walter Parratt and Sir Charles Stanford.

At Gresham College the music lectures for the Michaelmas terms are to be given as usual by Sir Frederick Bridge. The subjects are as follows: "Moore's Irish Melodies," nine of the songs to be sung by Miss Coral Peachey and Mr. Graham Smart; Sir Hubert Parry's works, which will include the performance of a number of his "English Lyrics" by Miss Jenkins and Mr. Graham Smart; "The Masque of Diocletian" (to be delivered on a Purcell anniversary), with a performance of a selection from the music, in which the choristers of Westminster Abbey will take part; and Purcell's "Ayres for the Theater," with illustrations provided by a string quartet from the Trinity College of Music.

Mr. Frederick Delius, whose new and interesting sonata for violoncello and pianoforte has lately been played by Miss Beatrice Harrison and Mr. Hamilton Harty, is a native of Yorkshire. He was born at Bradford, where his family had long resided. His early manhood was spent in Florida in orange planting, and this environment undoubtedly has colored much of his work. Subsequently he returned to Europe, studying at the Leipzig Conservatoire under Jadasohn and Reinecke; there he also made the acquaintance of Grieg, and for some time worked under him. Mr. Delius has lived in France since 1890, and it is in that country that most of his best work has been first produced.

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THE HOME FORUM



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The Theater of Marcellus, Rome

This Group of Little Hillocks

"There is something in the fascination of Rome that escapes my power of analysis. A generation has ceased and another is on its way, since I first came under this witchery; everything is changed in it that can be changed in a city; what can be done to break

the antique charm has been done—mutilation, renovation, desecration; and still it keeps the charm, like a masterpiece of Greek sculpture which has gone through the hands of barbarians, and come out shattered, maimed, and so defaced that only the eye of an artist can see what the artist meant by it. It is not its history, nor its topography, neither its architecture nor its art, that makes it what it is. . . . It is not by many the oldest imperial site, and it has absorbed cities centuries older than itself, and which were probably such when the Ager Romanus was being formed by the eruptions of the Alban volcanoes. For Rome is built on some of the newest land on the earth, and Father Tiber once found the sea at the northern edge of the plain. The wandering tribes of Latin shepherds, who built their huts on the Aventine, probably came down from their Sabine hills as soon as the cinders turned to soil, and goats found browsing and sheep found grazing; and ever since men have obeyed this unique attraction," wrote William James Stillman, in 1895, in "The Old Rome and the New."

"But why Rome should have fallen where it did is to me inexplicable. Climb the Capitol tower, and you see below you a group of insignificant elevations in the midst of a wide plain, bounded on two sides by ranges of limestone hills, the nurseries of the Volscian, Hernican, Sabine, Umbrian, and Etruscan powers; and on the other two the plain melts into the sea, some fifteen miles away. It is neither a sea-side nor a hill-side, this group of little hillocks, which the ancient called their seven montes and we call the 'seven hills'."

In the cosmopolitan sense, it was a misfortune that Rome became the capital of Italy, but it was fated. The same attraction that drew the Greek, the Sabine, the Gaul and the Carthaginian, the Etruscan Pontifex Maximus and St. Paul, has brought the Garibaldini and the House of Savoy. But after all, the true interference with the true enjoyment of Rome by its real citizen is not great. . . . He owns it who feels its spiritual (not ecclesiastical) attraction. . . . He who lives in his own house in Mayfair or Fifth Avenue is content in Rome with a small apartment in a crooked street, and on the third, or fourth story, and does not so stand on state but that he has his dinner in from the nearest cook-shop. . . . has one servant instead of three, uses cabs, and thinks it no derogation not to keep a carriage, and so lives on the rent of his house in Mayfair."

Charlotte Brontë's Publisher

"Well, we have claimed for Charlotte Brontë, the artist, imagination, truth, and power. It is one of the strongest grounds of her immortality that she was also a loving, faithful . . . woman, with a personal story which, thanks to Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life,' will never cease to touch the hearts of English folk while literature lasts. That best of biographies was given me when I was seventeen by a dear kinswoman—Matthew Arnold's youngest sister—now one of the few survivors who can remember the living Charlotte; and I vividly recollect its effect upon me. The story of the gifted children in the small, grim Yorkshire parsonage, with its . . . moors behind; their books,

their plays, their life in dream worlds of their own, more real to them than the village world outside—I knew it once by heart. I could see the parlor in the firelight, with the three whispering to each other; I could hear Martha and Tabby, their two maids, in the kitchen. The long village street, the high moors behind the parsonage, the night winds blowing over them, the glory of the heather in summer, and the snow that covered them in winter; they were all familiar to me through Mrs. Gaskell's art—as to many others before ever I set eyes on the real Haworth. To one who had been from her childhood scribbling on her own account there was even greater fascination in the story of the memorable years—1846 and 1847—which saw the publication of the 'Poems' by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, of 'Jane Eyre' and 'Wuthering Heights.' The sudden journey of the two sisters to London; their meeting with their astonished publisher, to whom their arrival first disclosed the identity of Currer Bell, the supposed male author of 'Jane Eyre'—that book of which all the world was talking—with the shy, plainly dressed, tiny creature who, with suppressed excitement, put his own letter, received from him in Yorkshire the day before, into his hands as her credential; this, too, was a tale of which I knew every turn. And a year after the book was given me, I remember staying with a friend in Brunswick Square and dragging her out at night to find Paternoster Row and the site, at least, of the Chapter Coffee House. I had never been in the City before, and I remember the thrill of the deserted streets, the strong lights and shades, the great dome hovering darkly overhead, the darkness and silence of Paternoster Row and Amen Corner; then Fleet street, with its illuminated newspaper offices; and brooding over it all, the sense of history and of the 'mighty heart' of London 'lying still.'"

"I little thought then that twenty years later I should myself be in daily communication, as an author, with the same Mr. George Smith, in whose hands, on July 16, 1848, Charlotte Brontë had placed his own letter as the proof of her identity. I can never be grateful enough to fortune that 'Dr. John' became my constant and generous friend, as he had been Charlotte Brontë's. When I first knew him in 1886, he was no longer, indeed, the 'tall young man' of twenty-three whom Charlotte described in her letters from London. But he was still in every other respect the same man whose quick intelligence discovered the Brontë genius. . . . When I made acquaintance with him, he was . . . the publisher of Thackeray and Matthew Arnold, of Trollope, Huxley, the Brownings, Leslie Stephen, and a score of others. The qualities that Charlotte Brontë knew and described in the picture of Graham Bretton, who became the 'Dr. John' of 'Villette,' were all there, undimmed. 'The help of them was fully given to me through fourteen years of friendship, and I shall cherish while I live the memory of 'Dr. John.'—From 'Some Thoughts on Charlotte Brontë,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in 'Charlotte Brontë: A Centenary Memorial.'"

Old Events

Old events have modern meanings; only that survives of past history which finds kindred in all hearts and minds. —Lowell.

Scott's Journal

"If there is one thing of which a reasonable man might have felt reasonably confident, it is that nothing could heighten the admiration or deepen the affection felt by him for the name and memory of Sir Walter Scott. . . . But this impossibility was come palpably to pass." Swinburne writes in a review of Scott's Journal, "and the year 1890 must ever be remembered in the history of letters as 'Scott's year'—if I may borrow from the turf a phrase to which one who loved horses so wisely and so well would certainly not have objected. The too long delayed publication of his Journal is in every way an almost priceless benefit; but as a final illustration and attestation of a character almost incomparably lovable, admirable, and noble, it is a gift altogether beyond price."

"And now that we have before us in full—in all reasonable or desirable completeness—the great man's own record of his troubles, his emotions, and his toils, we find it, from the opening to the close, a record not only of dauntless endurance but of elastic and joyous heroism—of life indomitable to the last—of a spirit and an intellect that no trials could impair and no sufferings could degrade. It is no longer pity that anyone may presume to feel for him at the lowest ebb of his fortunes or his life; it is rapture of sympathy, admiration, and applause. 'This was a man!'"

"How much there is in the work and in the character of Scott which would suffice to make the memory of a lesser man respectable, but is naturally overshadowed, if not darkened, by the luster of his greater gifts and his nobler qualities. The leanings, the scrapings, the parings of his genius and his intelligence would suffice to equip a dozen students or officers of the unproductive sort. And it is simply because they are Scott's that such a dramatic poem as 'Auchincloss' and such a historical romance as 'Count Robert of Paris' are forgotten or ignored. Bertram Rivingham has eclipsed John Mure, as Ivanhoe has eclipsed Count Robert. Anna Comnena and her recreant husband are sketches as humorously and as seriously lifelike as any in the more popular but hardly more admirable 'Talisman,' and the cyclic Agastes is a more original and less theatrical villain than Conrad of Montserrat. But perhaps it may not seem wonderful that even the biographer whose devotion was so scornfully derided by Carlyle should once again have been a little less than just to the lesser works of Scott, when we consider how strangely incapable was Scott himself of appreciating aright his own best and most precious work."

"The air of 'Bonnie Dundee' running in my head today, I (wrote) a few verses to it before dinner, taking the keynote from the story of Clavers leaving the Scottish Convention of Estates in 1688-9. I wonder if they are good (!!!). 'Ah! poor Will Erskine! thou couldst and wouldst have told me. I must consult J. B.' (!!!)"

"This was the note entered in the author's diary after writing the very finest song of his noble kind—a fighting ballad with a fighting burden—that ever was or ever will be written: a song with the sound of trumpets or the beat of hoofs or the clash of steel in every deathless line of it."

After

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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I
David, the righter of wrong, the lover of God,
Longed and said:
O, that one would give me to drink—
To drink of the well of Bethlehem,
That is there by the Gate!

Then three brake through the host of Philistines,
And drew from that well;
And they brought the water to David.
But he would not drink.
David had longed, but he said:
My God forbid!
Shall I drink the blood of these men?
By jeopardy of their lives they have brought it!
And he would not drink.

That for which he had longed,
Which they brought him—they, the three mightiest—
David poured out to the Lord:
The water from Bethlehem's well
Poured he out to the Lord.

II

O, God, we have longed!
Four years have we thirsted and longed
To drink of the Victory Cup—
Deep, inexhaustible draughts—
Drawn from Bethlehem's well!

And they three—the mightiest—
Brake through the host of Philistines;
At the hazard of millions of lives,
They are bringing it, bringing it, bringing it,
High, safe and sure!
Victory's Cup,
Held by millions of hands,
High, safe and sure!

III

Shall we drink the blood of these men
To slake a thirst of this world?
Lust of Mammon or parasite ease,
Inertia that blindly condones,
Ambition that walks not with God?

Nay, by all the prayers through all the years!
By all the little children's martyrdom,
Crucified womanhood,
By all the great hosts men call dead,
Pour it out, pour it out to the Lord!

IV

Then shall the streams of that exhaustless cup
Feed all the devastated Earth;
Glad leaves shall burgeon for the Nations' healing;
Lilies of France again shall raise their heads,
Whiter than those of Languedoc, to make pure
With a supernal incense of new life:
Then shall England's roses
To deeper ruddiness glow,
Drenched by the tide of that baptismal cup,
By which they shall be dedicate
Unto the altar of the living Christ.

Aye, let the sacramental currents flow,
Till beauty of holiness, one day, shall spring
E'en from the ashes where an Empire's lust
Now burns and burns away.
In the infernal flame its hand hath kindled.

V

That for which he had longed,
Which they brought him—
They, the three mightiest—
David poured out to the Lord:
The water from Bethlehem's well
Poured he out to the Lord—
David, the righter of wrong, the lover of God.

From the Kaaterskill

The west wind was flowing strongly from a deep sky filled with great galleon-clouds that sailed in white fleets with hulls of distant gray. The sky was all in motion. The wind, though strong, was steady; and looking down upon the green-crested ranges rolling out of the west, I had the distinct feeling that each ridge of mountain was a hurrying comber, curled, and about to break. Even the nearest shapes helped with the illusion. High Peak and Round Top seemed like sublime breakers just ready to topple over in a universal slunder of white foam. The distant overlook looked as I have often seen breakers look from the seaward, hastening toward the plunge. I could feel the rush, feel the exhilaration. And, to complete the illusion of this tremendous ocean, the white surf stretched below like the wide surf of the spent wave, flinging itself upon the Berkshire beach. But the green waves never fell; the great combers, advancing as if from some vast inland Pacific, got no nearer. The clouds sailed and the wind blew fresh on my cheek, but the tumult was petrified in that ever was or ever will be written: a song with the sound of trumpets or the beat of hoofs or the clash of steel in every deathless line of it."

Right Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE actual understanding that divine intelligence governs the true, spiritual man is the practice of Christian Science. It is thus much more than mere denial of erroneous thinking; it is the positive knowledge of the truth. If, for instance, a child should believe that the multiplication of six and seven gives forty-one, the simple denial of that mistake without the demonstration of the truth would leave room for the child further to suppose the product forty-three or anything else but the correct result. The positive knowledge, however, that the right answer is forty-two necessarily contradicts all misconceptions. Though affirmation is at the same time rejection of error, denial alone is not of itself declaration of the truth. As people realize that Christian Science is indeed positive, affirmative, constructive, rather than a mere system of denials, aversion to Christian Science subsides.

In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 580 and 581), Mrs. Eddy has placed this definition: "ADVERSARY. An adversary is one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and Truth. Jesus said of the devil, 'He was a murderer from the beginning. . . . he is a liar and the father of it.' This view of Satan is confirmed by the name often conferred upon him in Scripture, the 'adversary.' Now of course the truth is true, no matter how many times it may seem to have been denied. The product of six and seven has always been forty-two, regardless of how many people have believed it to be forty-one. Any contradiction of actuality must be, therefore, a false hypothesis, utter nothingness, setting itself up to be power. The very supposition that there is a devil or evil force able to reverse the demonstrable truth that divine Principle governs the only real, spiritual man and always produces harmonious activity, is an absolute impossibility, nothingness claiming to be something. And right where this suppositional force claims to exert itself, right there is only the positive, constructive activity of the divine consciousness."

To one walking down a mountain side, for illustration, the water in an irrigating ditch may appear to flow uphill. All the while, however, the water is really flowing downhill in accordance with the law governing it, and in spite of the evidence of the physical senses. One seeing such an illusion easily corrects it with his understanding. Even if an engineer in laying out an irrigating ditch should make a mistake and plan for it to go uphill, he could not make the water follow any such course. Likewise, any supposition or attempted practice contrary to Principle is never of any avail. Neither in theory nor in practice can Truth ever be successfully controverted, for Principle inexorably operates right where hypothetical mortal sense thinks otherwise. The perfect order of the divine Mind is going on even where and when human sense conceives that there is such disorder as disease or faulty action of any sort.

Understanding the actual presence and effectiveness of Principle manifest, one is perfectly protected from any presumption of wrong practice as power. In answer to the question, "What do you consider to be mental malpractice?" Mrs. Eddy says on page 31 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Mental malpractice is a bland denial of Truth, and is the antipode of Christian Science." Whatever would claim even to doubt the effectiveness of the utilization of Principle is, therefore, wrong practice or malpractice. The fact is that there is one infinite divine intelligence, controlling harmoniously its manifestation, the true man, of whom any mortal sense of things is but the conjectural counterfeit. This divine intelligence is the only I AM, the one great self-existent, known as God, and is always practicing rightly. That God is the true I AM THAT I AM and is forever acting perfectly cannot possibly be confuted.

Supposititious malpractice, or denial of the effectiveness of God's absolutely scientific operation, most often assumes that it is "I." It argues: "I do not know whether I am working rightly or not," or perhaps, "I do not think that Christian Science would do any good in my case." Such an "I," of course, is not the true self and must be utterly rejected and replaced with the reality. To know that the I AM is all that could ever work and do good and that this true "I" is even now conscious, with absolute correctness, only of the truth, is to reduce the supposition of wrong thinking to its original nothingness through the completely established activity of Principle. The divine consciousness is the only genuine consciousness and is conscious forever that spiritual practice is going on satisfactorily. As to this there can be neither doubt nor uncertainty. Perfect sureness of what constitutes actual cause takes the place of any form of fear.

"I am practicing" is the declaration of the Mind which is God. Man then finds himself as the orderly effect of the one self-existent cause or Ego. "Never fear the mental malpractitioner, the mental assassin, who, in attempting to rule mankind, tramples upon the divine Principle of metaphysics, for God is the only power," Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 419 of Science and Health. And why indeed should one ever fear such an impostor, assuming to be "I" when it is not "I" at all? There is nothing even mysterious about the term malpractice or malpractitioner, when we understand

that it denotes mere supposition of an impossibility, hypothetical mortal mind with all its machinations. The knowledge and utilization of true practice inevitably renders any such illusory opposition null and void and it always has been. In a word, to accept as consciousness what really is consciousness, and to reject as consciousness what never has been and never could be consciousness, is to work rightly in Christian Science.

The New Day

Silent has been the night, and oh, so long!
With weary moon forever sailing west,
Save that a bird at midnight trilled a song.
A dream of daylight, from his moonlit nest.

The hills lay couched in slumber, range on range;
The earth was floating in a silver web—
That mystery of calm before a change,
That lull of waters at the lowest ebb.

Some drowsy notes were all the bird could sing.
Soft as the scattered drops of summer dew,
Then, hushed within the quiet of his wing,
He sang no more; but now the dream comes true.

A thrill runs through the spaces of the night,
And flutters on the wavy eastern line;
Beyond the stars dilates a distant light. . . .

With slow approach it deepens into bloom—
Faint jasmine yellow with a flush of rose.

And, brightening till it makes the stars a gleam,
O'er all the long uncertainty it flows.

What though the perfect day is yet unborn:
Sweet was the caroled vision of the bird;
Glad are the tidal colors of the morn;
And heaven is pledged without a single word.

The waves of light are breaking on the shore,
Pulsing in cadence to a mighty flow.

The strong uplift of noble hopes before
The great new future rising in the glow.

Above the hills surges the day at last—
The longed-for day, effulgent, high, and wide:

Turn, turn, gray earth, and leave the darkened past,
And swing thyself upon the incoming tide! —Louisa Bushnell.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Two Policies

AT THE present moment, when the nations are about to meet in conference to settle the affairs of the world, as all hope, on a new and lasting basis, it is essential to a just appraisal of the situation to understand what is the background of the coming conference; what is, in fact, that old, discredited foundation which an awakened Europe seems about to do away with, in order that it may build on something more lasting.

In the New World, at this moment, there may be some impatience concerning all this; there may be some hasty assumption that "the easiest way is the shortest shift"; some desire to end the matter by simply turning over the page, without a backward glance or an attempt to understand. But to take such a course would be to sacrifice much, and to jeopardize much more; and if America is really to take up the white man's burden, is really to step out of her century and a half of isolation, and bring to the aid of the Old World those ideals which she has wrought out in "the shelter of her great aloofness," she should not rob herself of the help and inspiration of understanding how these ideals have been striven for and attained, amidst the dust of centuries and despite all the hosts of reaction, in Europe.

It is, of course, a long story; and yet, nearing as it is a great period, it is every day becoming simpler; every day more capable of a just summary. It is, indeed, all summed up in the great struggle between two ideas, the balance of power and the concert of Europe. Before the Napoleonic wars, the balance of power was the actuating policy of Europe. Just as, in the case of that curious conglomeration of small states in Italy before the wars of liberation, it was the urgent policy of them all to prevent such a growth in the strength of one as to menace the liberties of the rest, so it was in Europe as a whole. France, Spain, and the Empire were forever competing with one another to the detriment and danger of all other powers, and the policy of Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia was to maintain the status quo. Wars were waged, and treaties were concluded with this one object in view, namely, the preservation of such a balance of power as would prevent any one of the three great competitors assuming the hegemony of Europe.

Then came the tremendous cataclysm of the Napoleonic wars. In all directions kingdoms went down, and in a few short years the whole face of Europe was changed. Little states vanished, and great states emerged; and, when the final settlement was reached, just over one hundred years ago, at Vienna, it was found that five fairly balanced homogeneous nations had emerged from the ruins of the old Europe. These five nations assumed the hegemony of the continent, and gradually there grew up the custom of consulting one another on questions of international moment, and of generally assuming the management of European international affairs. As time went on, this kind of informal counsel-taking came to be known as the Concert of Europe and assumed quite a recognized status. In all matters affecting the Near East, for instance, the concert considered itself supreme. Its essential feature was the recognition of the advantage, to all the powers, of common action in reference to territorial changes in the Near East, and of their meeting together as a council in preference to taking disconnected action. It was not only, moreover, in regard to the Near East, that the concert exercised its powers of adjustment. On matters of general interest it frequently called councils, and although its actions were often arbitrary, as far as small nations were concerned; often actuated by inferior motives; often governed by reactionary ideals; it was a rough and ready attempt to formulate an idea of control which should have as its ideal the preservation of peace by the means of consultation and arbitration rather than, as implied in the balance of power, by the terror of arms.

So matters went on until the seventies of the last century. Then there was flung into the path of this ideal, this crude concept of a league of nations, as it labored toward a fuller expression, the great obstacle of Prussianism. The concert of Europe found no place in the Bismarckian ideal, and when the man of blood and iron had bled France white, in 1870-71, he was utterly determined to trust to no concert to prevent France seeking to regain what she had lost. There was one way in which France could do this, as Bismarck was only too well aware, and that was by forming powerful alliances. From 1870 onward to his fall twenty years later, his one great ideal, aim, and object was the isolation of France. To this end he sought to placate Austria-Hungary; by all means in his power to remove the sting of Sadowa; to this end he secured the unwritten alliance of the three Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany, in 1872, and to this end he sought and achieved the dual alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879, thereby bringing about the first definite departure from the idea of the concert, and adumbrating that division of Europe into two camps which was to have such terrible results thirty-five years later. The adherence of Italy to the alliance in 1881 deepened the breach. It was another great step toward Bismarck's ideal of a friendless France. As Great Britain was known never to enter into alliances, the only power to whom France could turn was Russia. Accordingly, Bismarck exerted himself in every way to restore friendly relations with St. Petersburg. He succeeded, and for the next ten years, until his fall in 1890, France was entirely isolated.

The moment Bismarck relinquished the helm a change came over the face of things. The Iron Chancellor was often wont to declare, in his latter years of power, that Germany was "satiated." When William II cast off the pilot and took the reins of government, however, he quickly made it clear that he was very far from sharing his former Chancellor's views in this respect. No effort

was made to retain the friendship of Russia, and, when France seized the opportunity thus afforded to come to an understanding with the great Colossus, when a French squadron visited Kronstadt, when the Tzar listened, bareheaded, to the playing of the "Marseillaise," and a formal alliance resulted, it was clear that the idea of the balance of power was once again enthroned as the policy of Europe. Thence onwards things moved rapidly. The Russo-French alliance was quickly followed by the Franco-British Entente; some seven years later, in 1907, by an Anglo-Russian agreement; and the two camps were well embarked on that policy of preparedness, a tremendous ever-worked-for object in Germany and Austria-Hungary; an ever-postponed theory with the Entente.

All this time the concert of Europe was making a valiant effort to survive. Men like Sir Edward Grey, in Great Britain, and M. Poincaré, in France, at such times as the Morocco crisis in 1911, or the Balkan wars in 1912 and 1913, strove night and day to keep alive the ideal of international counsel-taking and concerted friendly action. They never surrendered, and during those terrible twelve days which lay between the dispatch of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, in the summer of 1914, and the final outbreak of the war, it is a matter of history how Sir Edward Grey fought on with the broken and blunted weapons of the concert to avert the coming catastrophe. He failed. The balance of power swept on to its inevitable consummation, and, four and a half years later, to its inevitable end. But "wisdom is justified of her children," and if the coming peace conference should mark one thing more than another, it will surely be the abandonment of the balance of power, as the world has understood it, and the broadening of the idea of the concert of Europe into something very like the concert of the world.

A Time to Be Watchful

THE allied nations and the United States will presently, through the medium of authorized and qualified representatives, be employed in the delicate task of formulating terms of peace. Never in the past have the conditions presented to a congress of nations, following an armistice, or at the conclusion of a great war, been similar to those which must be dealt with in Paris.

From time immemorial, readjustments necessitated by the outcome of military clashes between major or minor powers have been determined, in the main, with regard to the demands of the victors, modified by the insistence of interested neutrals upon adequate protection and consideration. The familiar cartoon, showing the defeated nation in the form of a turkey on a platter in the center of a table surrounded by figures representing the other nations, each earnestly and eagerly observing the process of carving, a task usually committed to the representative deemed the most trustworthy by his associates, told, in rather too frank a fashion, the story of war settlements in former years.

Unless there shall be a complete departure from the ideals expressed and the plans agreed upon, which is something hardly imaginable, the whole system of procedure in the pending conference will be contrary to rule and tradition. Those who are to exercise control over the scope and method of adjustment will, it is expected, be moved quite as much by world as by national interest. Justice, the world has repeatedly been assured, not from one quarter but from all, is to be made the standard of measurement in dealing with all proposals. For the first time in history, the welfare of humanity is to take precedence of national advantage.

The fulfillment of the promise held forth by a League of Nations is not something to be anticipated with pleasure or accepted without a struggle by those who still believe in the law of might. Their interpretation of liberty is freedom to intimidate, overawe, and enslave their weaker neighbors. They are unbelievers in democracy, cynical as to the equities, scoffers at the idea of a single standard of morality and justice. They are striving to undermine popular confidence in the sincerity of the accredited peacemakers. They will fail, of course; but their failure will not come about automatically, and their operations should be frustrated in the incipient stage. All that part of the world which has confidence in the Allies and in the United States should, from today, give practical effect to this confidence. Sensational reports of differences between the nations, predictions of serious disputes, attempts to excite national jealousies, insinuations of selfish motives on the part of this or that country, everything that, directly or indirectly, tends to arouse international distrust, or to create doubt as to the results of the conference and the accomplishment of a satisfactory and a permanent peace, should be denied credence, refused approval, condemned as disloyal to the cause of humanity.

It is a safe presumption that those who spread rumors by word of mouth, and those who publish rumors for general circulation, the effect of which is to weaken popular confidence in the coming Peace Conference, are either willing or unconscious tools of conspirators against a democratic world.

Australian Women and the Vote

AT THIS time, when the women of the United Kingdom have just exercised their rights of suffrage for the first time by taking part in perhaps the most momentous general election in the history of the country, and have thus launched out definitely on their political career, particular interest attaches to the review, which recently appeared in the columns of this paper, of the use which the women of Australia have made of the vote. That woman suffrage has been a success in Australia is no longer a matter for question, and that it has resulted in a most remarkable series of legislation making for better social conditions in all directions is generally admitted. Laws dealing with drink, crime, vice, and gambling have been remorselessly tightened; children's courts have been established; education has been improved, and in many other directions the whole trend of the social system has been deepened.

But perhaps one of the greatest benefits that has come from the enfranchisement of women has been the in-

creasing interest taken by men in politics, since this great reform was first brought about. The men, seeing the interest taken by the women in politics, declared the review already referred to, have come out in greater numbers to vote. A man could not refrain from voting when his wife was determined to do her duty on election day, yet, while the men's vote has increased since the enfranchisement of women, it has not shown the same proportion in increase as that of women. From 1906 to 1913, the latest comparison available, the men's vote increased by 9.64 per cent, and the women's by 13.54. In fact, as has always been contended, and is still being contended by those who really understand the woman suffrage question, the admission of women to the vote in Australia has made, in all directions, for cooperation. Women, whilst naturally promoting that kind of legislation which most appeals to them, have by no means confined themselves to such efforts. They have taken a broad and intelligent interest in all the affairs of the state, and one result of any special legislation which they may have brought about has been to arouse an interest in such legislation amongst the men voters. In fact, a tremendous educative movement has been in process of development, men and women, exchanging views and points of view, and arousing interest in political issues amongst their children.

On the negative side, it is interesting to note that every prophecy as to bad results from woman suffrage has been falsified in Australia, and perhaps no more forcible proof can be advanced of the completeness with which the Commonwealth has accepted the reform than the fact that in no instance has there been any attempt to obtain its repeal. At the present moment it is indeed interesting to recall the resolution passed by both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament, some years ago, in which each house, in turn, declared its conviction that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia, for State and Commonwealth parliaments, on the same terms as to men, had had "the most beneficial results." "Though disaster," the resolution concluded, "was freely prophesied, the reform has brought nothing but good. Our women are taking their places in our system of representative government, and effectively promoting its development."

Peary and the North Pole Again

ON THE sixth day of next April, ten years will have elapsed since the discovery of the North Pole by Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N. Events since then have been so numerous, and great events have moved so rapidly, that many people will, no doubt, be surprised by this statement. The discovery of the North Pole had been the aim of explorers for the better part of the previous one hundred years; each attempt in its turn had enchaind the world's attention; but when the feat was finally accomplished, interest in the achievement soon waned, and then wholly disappeared.

This was largely due to the unfortunate controversy which signaled the return, first, of Dr. Frederick A. Cook from the Arctic with the claim that he had accomplished the discovery, and, second, by the later return of Commander Peary with sufficient evidence to prove that Dr. Cook's pretensions were unsubstantial. Doubt was long ago removed as to the right of Rear-Admiral Peary, as he is today, to all the honor belonging to the achievement.

But the Pole was merely discovered. Very little of interest concerning it has ever been made known. According to Admiral Peary's own story, speaking of the small party he led on the final leg of the journey north:

We arrived at the Pole at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 6th, and we left there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 7th. Only by our watches, of course, could we distinguish the morning from the afternoon, as the sun at that point swings round and round the heavens at a certain altitude, and it is always daylight at that season of the year.

Altogether, then, the party spent but thirty hours at the Pole, and a considerable portion of that time was given over to rest. Into the few hours which the stay permitted for technical observations, however, a great deal of work was crowded. Says the Admiral:

During the thirty hours at the Pole I made the necessary observations for position, went some ten miles beyond my camp, and some eight miles to the right of it, planted my flags, deposited my records, took photographs, studied the horizon through my telescope for possible land, and sought for a suitable place to make a sounding.

Nobody has been quite satisfied, and Admiral Peary perhaps least of all, with the amount or character of the knowledge thus far made available by the discovery of the Pole. There has always been a strong desire to learn more about the peculiar conditions which must obtain on the "top of the world," but circumstances have combined, in recent years, to keep this larger knowledge hidden. The Bartlett expedition, already referred to in these columns, seems to present the long-desired opportunity. The last leg of this journey, and a much longer one than that taken by the Peary party, is to be made by aeroplane. It has only recently been made known that the plan of reaching the Pole by an air route, and the general program of operations by the Bartlett expedition were conceived and arranged by Admiral Peary, and will be carried out as far as possible under his direction.

The expedition will, it is understood, be outfitted regardless of expense for the performance of the mission which it is intended to undertake. From it results of inestimable value are expected. In the official announcement of the enterprise, it is admitted that the major part of the work of research in the polar region remains to be done, and to accomplish it satisfactorily will require every facility, and all the time it is possible to devote to it in a season. Both Admiral Peary and Captain Bartlett, it is said, "want to do a great deal of scientific research in the polar basin, of which over 1,000,000 square miles remain unexplored, and they would want to have a laboratory on the ship where the flora and fauna from the ocean bottom will be kept until the return of the expedition." It is frankly conceded that little or no data concerning the polar basin have been obtained, while no meteorological surveys have thus far been made in the region.

The present plan is to have the expedition leave the

United States next June on a ship which will carry, in addition to a full equipment of instruments, a large sea-plane or land aeroplane in which the journey to the Pole is to be made from Etah, where headquarters are to be established. It is expected that six weeks of fair weather will be available to the explorers in the polar region. If all of this time, or most of it, can be utilized, it is believed that the expedition will be able to bring back information that will be highly valuable educationally and highly interesting generally.

There should not, one would suppose, be any doubt about the carrying out of the complete program. Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who will head the new expedition, is an Arctic traveler and explorer of much experience. It was he who commanded the Roosevelt on Peary's triumphant expedition. The staff will be composed, in the main, of men seasoned to this kind of adventure.

Notes and Comments

It is really cheering to find that the demand for suitable memorials of the great war is taking form in proposals for something better, because more useful, than merely ornamental statues. Some of these proposals contemplate the construction of great public halls, of beautiful bridges, and of museums. There is no reason, of course, why art should not enter hand in hand with utility into the design of war memorials; in fact, there is every reason why it should.

TURN back a century and a half and you will see, strolling along the garden walks at Versailles, Dr. Johnson. He did not consider that Paris seen in a hurry lent itself so easily to remark as the Hebrides, and his impressions of Versailles he left unrecorded. If Dr. Johnson did not find much to say on the subject of Paris, Paris had some remarks to make about Johnson. His appearance, "his figure and manner," quite astonished them. He insisted on wearing "brown clothes, black stockings, and plain shirt," and on speaking Latin to all and sundry, because, Boswell explains, it was a maxim with him that a man should not let himself down by speaking a tongue brokenly.

ANOTHER well-known occasion on which this Eighteenth Century Anglo-Saxon shocked the Gallic sense of the fit and proper was in London when Madame de Boufflers, accompanied by Boswell, visited him in his Temple Chambers. He had let his visitor depart as far as Inner Temple Lane when, seized with a sense of his own remissness, the Doctor hurried down the staircase in violent agitation, overtook the lady, and insisted on conducting her to her coach. His appearance while performing this act of gallantry was deplorable. He was in a rusty brown morning suit, a pair of old shoes by way of slippers, a little shrivelled wig sticking on the top of his head, and the sleeves of his shirt and the knees of his breeches hanging loose. What a cavalier for Madame de Boufflers!

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, is already made charming by its many parks and tree-fringed streets. Some of its avenues are as attractive as any in the United States. It is now the purpose of the city government to make them even more attractive, and a beautification campaign has been inaugurated which is not to end until some 90,000 flowering plants shall have been set out in the street parkways. New Orleans only needs to continue to improve itself along this line for a while in order to be named in the same breath with Havana and the City of Mexico, when at their best. The Crescent City has a greater asset than perhaps it is entirely aware of in its semi-tropical climate and the things that go with it.

A RETURNED British prisoner of war has a funny story to tell of the singing of "The Watch on the Rhine," in Berlin, during the revolution. Three English civilians were coming down the Unter den Linden singing that particular ditty, when they were met by some German soldiers who told them they should be ashamed to be singing such rubbish. "I've come from the Rhine," said one of the Germans. "You go down there and try and keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it. It is time the German nation forgot that nonsense." "But we are English," said one of the civilians. "What!" exclaimed the astounded soldier, "then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine'?" "Well," answered one of the tactless English, "you see we are keeping it now." The soldiers went on their way without another word.

IF, AS was suggested the other day in this column, Japan should adopt the English alphabet, the change would seriously affect an absorbing hobby of those Japanese who collect the title-pages of their newspapers. Japanese newspaper publishers pride themselves on the taste and individuality of their title-pages; and here the ideograph lends itself to ingenious and decorative forms impossible to Roman type. Newspapers are numerous, although whoever starts a newspaper in Japan must make a deposit with the government as security for "good conduct"; in Tokyo alone there is quite a variety of title-pages, and in at least one instance, the Tokyo Mainichi, the flowers that ornament the title page are changed with the seasons. Ephemeral newspapers are always coming and going, and one of the most distinguished collectors, whose hobby has already lasted twenty-five years, follows the Japanese publications abroad as well as at home, and has made long journeys to add a new title-page to his collection.

PENNSYLVANIA is to spend \$50,000,000 for good roads, while Illinois has voted \$60,000,000. In the latter State, automobile taxes will provide the entire amount. Motoring has done more for road improvement in a few years than the farmers were able to accomplish in half a century. Perhaps that is because motorists pay as they go, while returns from other sources are less direct. In any event, the circumstance is a fortunate one for all concerned. Better roads mean wider agricultural development and easier marketing, and these results are, or should be, reflected in more abundant supplies and lower prices. Unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less truly, the motorists are public benefactors.